U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

FARMERS' BULLETIN

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Contribution from the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).
February 7, 1914.

THE AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

LIVE STOCK OF THE UNITED STATES.

INTRODUCTION.

The contents of this bulletin relate principally to estimates of the supply of live stock of specified classes on farms in the United States on January 1, 1914, the average farm price per head, and the estimated total value of each class. These estimates are based upon reports and estimates from 22 special field agents, 47 State statistical agents, 1,867 county correspondents, 15,542 township correspondents, and 1,782 special live stock correspondents. The results of these estimates have in every case been compared with the estimates by this bureau for the past three years, with the census of 1910, and with the totals shown by the records of tax assessors in the various States so far as they are available for the past three years. While the totals and averages set forth herein are purely estimates, it is believed that they are as nearly accurate as it is possible to make them without an actual enumeration, such as was made by the Bureau of the Census in 1910. The statistics of farm animals and animal products are admittedly most unsatisfactory. A mass of statistics are available as to receipts and shipments of live stock at some of the great central markets of the West and Middle West, as to the number of animals exported and imported, and as to the average weights and prices quoted at central markets; but aside from the census no accurate statistics as to the number, sex, age, weight, annual increase or decrease, or cost of production, are available from year to year in the United States. Accurate statistics do not exist for the present year as to the number of local slaughtering houses in the United States, the number of meat animals slaughtered therein, cost of slaughtering, or the quantity of meat and by-products pro-

NOTE.—The next regular report of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) will relate to corn, wheat, oats, and barley, and will be issued at 2.15 p. m., March 7, 1914.

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duced; nor are statistics to be had yearly of the cost involved in handling meat animals at the great central slaughtering and packing establishments of the West and Middle West. The best information obtainable on the numbers and values of live stock, including meat animals, is that collected decennially by the Bureau of the Census and the annual estimates of the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) of the Department of Agriculture.

An analysis of the yearly estimates of numbers of live stock in former years by this bureau indicated that there was a tendency to underestimate the correct number, which became apparent when such estimates were checked against the actual enumerations made by the census. This year certain improvements and checks were used in making the estimates, which it is believed will correct this tendency to underestimate.

The estimates for January 1, 1914, indicate that there are 20,962,000 horses and 4,449,000 mules in the United States, an average annual increase of about 1.4 per cent over the number shown by the census of 1910. It is estimated that the average farm price of horses has increased from $108.03 in the census year to $109.32 in January, 1914, and in the case of mules from $120.20 to $123.85 in the same period. On this basis the total farm value of horses is $2,291,638,000 and of mules $551,017,000. The total estimated farm value of these animals is therefore $2,842,655,000, which is an increase of $194,082,000 over the census year and represents an annual increase of wealth from these sources of $48,520,000.

The estimates indicate a slight increase in the number of milch cows since the census year, equivalent to an increase of about one-half of 1 per cent, the estimated number now being 20,737,000. On the other hand, the average farm price of milch cows has increased from $35.29 in the census year to $53.94 in January, 1914, or an increase of 50.7 per cent. On this basis the farm value of milch cows now in the United States is estimated at $1,118,487,000 as compared with their estimated value in the census year of $727,802,000, which is an increase of $390,685,000, or an average annual increase for four years of $97,671,000.

With regard to meat animals, that is, "other cattle," sheep, and swine, the estimates indicate a steady and fairly uniform decrease in the number of cattle and sheep, a slight increase in the number of swine, and a considerable increase in the average farm price of cattle and swine since the census year of 1910. In the case of cattle the number has decreased from 41,178,000 in the census year to 35,855,000 in January, 1914, which is an average annual decrease of 1,330,000, or about 3.3 per cent. In the case of sheep the number is estimated to have decreased from 52,448,000 in the census year to

49,719,000 in January, 1914, which is an average annual decrease of 682,000, or about 1.3 per cent. In the case of swine, the Bureau of the Census reported 58,186,000 on April 15, 1910; on January 1, 1914, it is estimated that there were 58,933,000 in the United States, which is an increase of approximately 747,000, or 1.3 per cent, for the four years.

As compared with the census year of 1910 it is estimated that the farm price of cattle other than milch cows has increased from $19.07 to $31.13, or 63.2 per cent, which is an average annual increase of over 15 per cent. The price of sheep has decreased from an estimated average farm value of $4.12 in 1910 to $4.04 in 1914; swine increased from $9.17 to $10.40 per head in the same period, or 13.4 per cent.

The estimated total number of these three classes of meat animals on January 1, 1914, is 144,507,000 as compared with 151,812,000 in the census year of 1910, or a decrease of 7,305,000 animals; but because of the higher prices the present farm value of these animals is estimated at $1,930,087,000 as compared with $1,534,600,000 in the census year, or an increase in valuation of $395,487,000.

NUMBER AND VALUE OF FARM ANIMALS COMPARED WITH POPULATION.

The report of the last census shows a total population in 1910 of 91,972,000, and estimates an annual increase subsequent to 1910 that would make the population in 1914 equal to 98,646,000. This would indicate that the per capita number of farm animals has decreased since 1910. Relatively to the population there is an accumulated shortage in the four years of 3.5 per cent in the number of horses and 9.8 in the number of mules, or approximately 740,000 horses and 483,000 mules. In the case of milch cows the accumulated shortage amounts to 965,000, or about 4.4 per cent; that is, in order to have the same number of milch cows for every 100 inhabitants in January, 1914, as there were in the last census year would require a total of 21,702,000, which is 965,000 more than the returns from the various correspondents throughout the United States indicate.

With regard to meat animals, our estimates indicate an accumulated shortage since the census year of approximately 19.2 per cent, or 8,536,000 head, of cattle; 11.6 per cent, or 6,509,000 head, of sheep; and 5.2 per cent, or 3,214,000 head, of swine. The indicated total shortage of meat animals since the census of 1910 is therefore approximately 18,259,000 head, or nearly nine beef cattle, seven sheep, and over three hogs for each 100 of the total estimated population in January, 1914. Notwithstanding this tremendous shortage in the number of meat animals in the past four years, a shortage of over 7,000,000 animals, the estimated farm value of the cattle, sheep, and swine, on farms on January 1 was $395,487,000 greater than the estimated value of these animals in the census year of 1910.

SOME CAUSES OF THE SHORTAGE OF MEAT ANIMALS AND INCREASE IN THEIR VALUE.

The shortage of meat animals is probably due to a number of contributing causes, such as the encroachment of farms upon the range territory; absence of a proper range-leasing law permitting economical management and utilization of ranges; the shortage in the corn and forage crop due to the severe drought in Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma in 1913, which caused the farmers in those States to dispose of their meat animals; the increase in the value of land and the increased cost of labor and stock feed, resulting in greatly increasing the cost of production; the decline in stock raising on farms in the East and South because of poor marketing facilities resulting from many local slaughtering establishments having been driven out of business by the competition of the great central slaughtering establishments of the West and Central West; the temptation to sell live stock at the prevailing high prices rather than to continue to carry them with high-priced stock feed, possible loss from disease or accident, and uncertain prices the following year; increased tendency to operate farms under short-term leases, with no incentive to maintain soil fertility through stock raising; possession of leased farms changed at wrong season of year for handling stock economically; enormous losses from cholera in swine; and the competition of higher prices for other farm products. These are some of the causes which are mentioned to account for the apparent shortage in meat animals; but the extent of their influence, singly or combined, is not definitely known. They will undoubtedly be considered by the committee which was recently appointed by the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate the economics of the present meat situation, of which Dr. B. T. Galloway, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, is chairman, and Dr. H. J. Waters, president Kansas Agricultural College; Prof. C. F. Curtiss, director Iowa Agricultural College; H. W. Mumford, professor animal husbandry, Urbana, Ill.; Dr. A. D. Melvin, chief Bureau of Animal Industry; and Dr. T. N. Carver, director Rural Organization Service, are members.

The large increase in the value of meat animals on farms is probably accounted for by the increased cost of production and the increased consumption or demand arising from the fact that production has not kept pace with the increase in population, and in the case of cattle and sheep has actually declined. This unprecedented increase in the average value of meat animals does not necessarily mean that farmers or stock raisers are making more, if any, profit. On the contrary, the cost of production has probably increased more rapidly than the increase in the selling price of live stock. It is well known that producers of farm products are the last to receive any benefit from higher prices paid by consumers, yet they are prompt to increase

production if there is a prospect of realizing better returns. The very fact that there is a present shortage of nearly 19,000,000 meat animals in the United States since the census of 1910 indicates clearly that the business is not profitable to producers; otherwise every farmer and stock raiser in the country would have increased his herds of meat animals.

It should also be borne in mind that the estimated average value of meat animals shown in this bulletin is their value on the farm, and not the wholesale or retail value. The farm value, or average price received on farms, is much less than the wholesale prices, which in turn are considerably less than the retail prices to consumers. Just what the difference is between the price at the farm and the cost to the ultimate consumer is not definitely known, partly because the animals sold from the farm lose their identity in the process of manufacture into meat which is purchased by the consumer. The total cost to the consumer is made up of the cost of production of the live stock (farm price), the cost of marketing and transportation of the live animals, the cost of manufacture into various kinds of meats, and the cost of marketing and distributing the manufactured products to the consumer. This is an immense business in itself and the indications are that the profits are correspondingly large to every one concerned, between the original producer and the ultimate consumer.

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ESTIMATES OF FARM ANIMALS.

CATTLE OTHER THAN MILCH COWS.

NUMBER.

The estimated number of cattle on farms other than milch cows January 1, 1914 was 35,855,000. The number enumerated in the census of 1910 for April 15 was 41,178,000, from which number there was an unbroken decline year by year to 1914. The decline from the census number is 12.9 per cent, and from the number for 1913, 0.5 of 1 per cent.

VALUE.

In estimated average farm value per head, cattle other than milch cows have made an enormous gain since 1910. The average for January 1, 1914, is $31.13, all ages being included in this average. The average for January 1, 1910, as established by this bureau, was $19.07; for the same month 1912 it was $21.20; and for 1913, $26.36. The increase for 1914 is $4.77, or 18.1 per cent, over the average price for 1913, and $12.06, or 63.2 per cent, over the average price for the census year 1910.

In consequence of the extraordinary increase in the farm value per head of cattle other than milch cows, the total value of this class of animals has increased in a large degree from 1910 in spite of a diminished number. The total value of this class of animals for 1910, established by multiplying the number of animals as determined by the census by the average value per head as determined by this bureau, was $785,261,000; the total value for January 1, 1912, as established entirely by this bureau, was $790,064,000; for 1913, the total estimated value was $949,645,000, a gain of 20.9 per cent over 1910; and the value for January 1, 1914, is $1,116,333,000, a gain of 42.2 per cent over 1910, of 41.3 per cent over 1912, and of 17.6 per cent over 1913.

A tabular statement of the number of cattle on farms other than milch cows and their value per head and total value, with details for the States, may be found in Table 12.

CAUSES OF DIMINUTION OF NUMBER.

The diminution of cattle other than milch cows on the farms of the United States in 1914 as compared with 1913 was caused mainly by the high prices of feed, the drought of the summer of 1913 extending from New England westward to the Rocky Mountains, and by the high prices at which the cattle of this class, bad as well as good, could be sold. West of the Missouri River so deficient were the corn crop and summer forage that a large portion of the cattle were hurriedly and prematurely sold at prices much lower than farmers paid for cattle in the following autumn when they began to restock their pastures. The price of corn rose so high in the autumn of 1913 as to make the profitable feeding of cattle for beef unpromising. In some parts of the drought area, bankers who had advanced money to farmers for feeding beef cattle were afraid that feeding would be unprofitable and forced farmers to sell prematurely. In March, 1913, a blizzard killed many thousands of cattle in Nebraska. In the Gulf States from Florida to Louisiana, in the autumn of 1913, buyers from Texas and parts of the region to the north bought all of the cows that they could obtain, even scrubs, for stocking and restocking pastures on farms and ranges, for breeding purposes. In a part of Mississippi the poor cotton crop compelled farmers to sell cows to pay debts.

For several years the number of cattle other than milch cows had decreased in Texas, until the droughts of recent years stopped the sale of cattle ranges in the western portion of the State for use as farms, which had been the main cause of the former reduction in number of cattle. The increase of cattle in 1914 was caused by importations from Mexico since the new tariff act went into effect October 4, 1913, permitting the entry of cattle duty free. While it

is true that a large fraction of the cattle imported from Mexico goes directly to the slaughterhouses, it is also true that considerable numbers of them have been sent to pastures in the western portion of Texas, where the grazing, because of abundant rains, has for several months been as fine as was ever known. In other parts of the State some of these cattle are pastured on winter wheat and oats.

In California the day of stock cattle is rapidly passing. The ranges are becoming smaller, and the number of range cattle becomes less every year.

The cattle on farms, other than milch cows, are now about three times their number in 1850. The census of that year reported 11,394,000. The number increased to 17,034,000 in 1860, but the losses of the Civil War had not been replaced by 1870, in which year the census disclosed a decline to 14,885,000. Then followed the great extension of settlement on new public and railroad lands west of the Mississippi River, north and south, and this caused an enormous expansion of the raising of cattle for beef. By 1890 the number of these cattle had increased to 34,852,000, and the culmination of the increase was reached at about the time when the census of 1900 was taken, when the number of these cattle was 50,584,000.

Then followed the exhaustion of the supply of public and railroad lands for grazing purposes, the encroachment of settlers upon the ranges, the "no-fence law," the practice of dry farming, and the upward movement of the general price level in which farm animals, products, and land moved upward in price in greater degree than most other products and property did. The upward movement of prices, especially of corn and land, greatly increased the cost of making beef; and, although farmers received high prices for beef cattle, these prices often brought little or no profit.

Farmers have never regarded themselves as having a mission to supply the public with beef at a low price. They have naturally treated this industry purely from an economic viewpoint and whenever they have found that they could make more profit or prevent loss by premature selling of cattle, or by selling some of their production stock, or by selling calves, they have done so. The raising of beef cattle on old-time ranges, on cheap pastures, and on low-priced corn has ceased, and well-informed men perceive that the raising of beef cattle must be established largely on new foundations.

From the highest point reached in number of cattle on farms other than milch cows about 1900, when the number was over 50,000,000, the number declined to 41,178,000 in 1910, and to 35,855,000 in 1914.

COMPARISON WITH POPULATION.

It will help to understand the import of these numbers if they are compared with the population of the years mentioned. The animals

under consideration are cattle on farms other than milch cows. There was 0.49 of 1 animal per capita of the population in 1850, and 0.54 of 1 animal in 1860. This average was not surpassed until 1890, when the per capita ratio was 0.55 of 1 animal. The highest point reached, as far as is known, is 0.67 of 1 animal per capita of the population in 1900, from which time the ratio declined rapidly and strikingly to 0.45 of 1 animal per capita in 1910, and 0.36 of 1 animal in 1914, or but little more than half as much as the ratio of 1900. The figures may be found in Table 1.

TABLE 1.—*Number and per capita number of horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and swine on farms, according to the census June 1, 1840 to 1900, and April 15, 1910, and Department of Agriculture estimates, January 1, 1914.*

NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

Year.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.			Sheep (not including spring lambs 1840 to 1890).	Swine.
			Total cattle.	Milch (dairy) cows.	Other cattle.		
1840	[1] 4,335,669	[2]	14,971,586	[3]	[3]	19,311,374	26,301,293
1850	4,336,719	559,331	17,778,907	6,385,094	11,393,813	21,723,220	30,354,213
1860	6,249,174	1,151,148	25,620,019	8,585,735	17,034,284	22,471,275	33,512,867
1870	7,145,370	1,125,415	23,820,608	8,935,332	14,885,276	28,477,951	25,134,569
1880	10,357,488	1,812,808	35,925,511	12,443,120	23,482,391	35,192,074	47,681,700
1890	14,969,467	2,295,532	51,363,572	16,511,950	34,851,622	35,935,364	57,409,583
1900	18,267,020	3,264,615	67,719,410	17,135,633	50,583,777	61,503,713	62,868,041
1910	19,833,113	4,209,769	61,803,866	20,625,432	41,178,434	52,447,861	58,185,676
1914	20,962,000	4,449,000	56,592,000	20,737,000	35,855,000	49,719,000	58,933,000

PER CAPITA NUMBER OF ANIMALS.

1840	[1] 0.25	[2]	0.88	[3]	[3]	1.13	1.54
1850	.19	0.02	.77	0.28	0.49	.94	1.31
1860	.20	.04	.81	.27	.54	.71	1.07
1870	.19	.03	.62	.23	.39	.74	.65
1880	.21	.04	.72	.25	.47	.70	.95
1890	.24	.04	.82	.26	.55	.57	.91
1900	.24	.04	.89	.23	.67	.81	.83
1910	.22	.05	.67	.22	.45	.57	.63
1914	.21	.05	.57	.21	.36	.50	.60

[1] Including mules. [2] Included with "Horses." [3] Not given separately.

GEOGRAPHIC REDISTRIBUTION.

The westward movement of the industry of raising beef cattle gave predominance to the South Central States west of the Mississippi River as the leading geographic division in this industry as early as 1860, and this relative position was not lost until 1880, when it passed to the North Central States west of the Mississippi River, which, as a group, still hold the leading place in this industry among the nine geographic divisions into which the United States is now commonly divided by the Bureau of the Census and by the Department of Agriculture.

From 1850 to 1910 the fraction of the Nation's cattle on farms other than milch cows possessed by New England continuously declined

from 7.6 to 1.2 per cent, but slight evidence of recovery appears in 1914, when New England's fraction appears to be 1.4 per cent.

In the Middle Atlantic States the relative position of cattle on farms other than milch cows, in comparison with other geographic divisions, is nearly the same as in New England, except that the Middle Atlantic States have always had a larger number of animals than New England. In 1850 the Middle Atlantic States had 14.6 per cent of the Nation's cattle on farms other than milch cows, and the fraction declined to 4.0 per cent in 1910, followed by a perceptible increase to 4.4 per cent in 1914.

The fractions are of similar import for the South Atlantic States, which had 25.7 per cent of these cattle in 1850, followed by a decline to 6.0 per cent in 1900, after which there was a gain to 8.1 per cent in 1914. This group of States had more of these cattle than any other in 1850.

In the North Central States east of the Mississippi River these cattle were 18.9 per cent of the national total in 1850, and the fraction increased to 21.3 per cent in 1870, after which the decline was steady to 12.1 per cent in 1910. A perceptible tendency toward recovery is indicated for 1914, for which year the percentage is 12.8.

The South Central States east of the Mississippi River had a larger percentage of the Nation's total cattle on farms and ranges other than milch cows in 1850 than they have since possessed. Their percentage for 1850 was 17.8, from which there was a steady decline to 4.8 per cent in 1900, followed by a rise to 5.6 per cent for both 1910 and 1914.

The year 1850 practically antedated the settlement of the Mountain States by white people, and at that time the farm and range cattle other than milch cows were only 0.3 of 1 per cent of the national total. After 1870 the fraction increased rapidly to 11.0 per cent in 1900 and continued to increase in 1910 and 1914, being for the latter year 14.1 per cent.

The Pacific States have remained in nearly a stationary position relatively during the last 50 years. Their fraction of the national total of these cattle in 1850 was 2.5 per cent. It rose quickly to 6.4 per cent in 1860, from which figure it fell to 3.8 per cent in 1870. Subsequently the increase has been slow and has reached the fraction of 5.8 per cent in 1914, somewhat less than that of 1860.

At the present time the North Central States west of the Mississippi River possess 27.7 per cent of the farm and range cattle other than milch cows and the South Central States west of the Mississippi River 20.1 per cent. The States next in order are the Mountain States with 14.1 per cent, slightly below which is the fraction of 12.8 per cent for the North Central States east of the Mississippi River, 8.1 per cent for the South Atlantic States, 5.8 per cent for the Pacific

States, 5.6 per cent for the South Central States east of the Mississippi River, 4.4 per cent for the Middle Atlantic States, and 1.4 per cent for New England.

The Atlantic States, altogether, possess 13.9 per cent of the national total; the Central States east of the Mississippi River possess 18.4 per cent, the Mountain and Pacific States possess 19.9 per cent, and the Central States west of the Mississippi River possess 47.8 per cent, or nearly half of the entire number.

The estimates of the number of these animals in the nine geographic divisions for 1914 indicate that a redistribution of relative numbers has begun geographically. All geographic divisions east of the Mississippi River have begun to increase their fraction of the national total except the South Central States east of the Mississippi River, where the fraction appears to be stationary since 1910. The Mountain States are increasing their fraction, and the Pacific States are apparently holding a stationary position relatively. The prominent beef-cattle producing region for many years, between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains, has begun to lose its relative standing in favor of less prominent geographic groups of States. These changes in relative standing, however, are due to beef-cattle reductions in the great cattle region above mentioned more than to gains in beef cattle elsewhere.

An analysis of the relative distribution of the farm and range cattle, not including milch cows, throughout the geographic divisions of the country may be found in Table 2.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage of live stock in each geographic division of the United States.*

MILCH COWS.

Year.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
1840[1]									
1850	9.5	24.8	19.5	20.2	4.3	14.7	6.5	0.3	0.2
1860	7.9	22.6	14.4	22.7	7.1	11.1	10.5	.6	3.1
1870	7.2	21.5	11.2	25.2	11.7	9.3	7.4	.9	2.6
1880	6.0	19.6	10.3	24.0	19.4	9.2	8.1	1.0	2.4
1890	5.0	15.3	8.3	22.7	27.2	8.0	9.2	1.3	3.0
1900	5.2	15.2	8.1	23.1	26.4	7.4	9.6	1.9	3.1
1910	4.1	12.6	8.8	23.4	25.8	7.9	10.9	2.5	4.0
1914	4.0	12.3	8.7	23.6	25.7	7.4	10.6	3.1	4.6

OTHER CATTLE.

1840[2]	10.3	22.1	23.4	17.9	3.1	19.4	3.8		
1850	7.6	14.6	25.7	18.9	5.7	17.8	6.9	0.3	2.5
1860	5.3	10.0	15.9	19.6	7.9	12.6	21.8	.5	6.4
1870	4.8	9.4	13.0	21.3	12.7	10.1	23.7	1.2	3.8
1880	3.2	7.9	11.0	19.8	22.5	8.3	18.1	5.3	3.9
1890	1.7	4.4	7.2	15.2	31.7	7.2	18.3	9.6	4.7
1900	1.4	4.2	6.0	13.0	30.8	4.8	24.8	11.0	4.0
1910	1.2	4.0	7.3	12.1	29.9	5.6	20.6	13.5	5.8
1914	1.4	4.4	8.1	12.8	27.7	5.6	20.1	14.1	5.8

[1] Not separately stated.

[2] Total cattle.

TABLE 2.—*Percentage of live stock in each geographic division of the United States*—Continued.

SWINE.

Year.	New England.	Middle Atlantic.	South Atlantic.	East North Central.	West North Central.	East South Central.	West South Central.	Mountain.	Pacific.
1840	2.9	13.9	25.0	21.2	5.2	29.1	2.7	.....	.....
1850	1.2	7.6	24.7	21.5	6.7	31.2	7.0	0.0	0.1
1860	1.0	6.5	21.5	25.5	10.6	23.7	9.5	0.1	1.6
1870	1.0	6.1	15.3	28.8	16.2	20.7	9.5	0.1	2.3
1880	0.8	4.5	11.9	28.5	29.5	14.2	8.7	0.2	1.7
1890	0.7	4.1	8.9	26.1	39.4	11.4	7.6	0.3	1.5
1900	0.6	3.1	8.8	25.5	38.9	10.6	10.2	0.6	1.7
1910	0.7	3.1	10.2	24.9	36.6	9.3	12.1	1.1	2.0
1914	0.7	3.5	11.2	25.7	33.4	9.9	11.7	1.5	2.4

SHEEP.

1840	19.8	36.8	13.6	16.6	1.9	10.6	0.7	.....	.....
1850	10.4	25.0	13.7	31.4	4.2	11.9	1.4	1.8	0.2
1860	7.9	19.5	11.3	30.7	5.5	10.8	5.1	3.9	5.3
1870	5.1	14.4	7.4	39.2	8.7	7.8	3.5	2.9	11.0
1880	3.9	10.3	7.2	30.0	8.1	6.6	7.9	10.3	15.7
1890	2.6	8.9	6.8	26.3	8.0	6.4	10.9	17.5	12.6
1900	1.4	5.0	4.3	17.3	7.9	3.7	4.6	45.1	10.7
1910	0.8	3.2	3.9	16.5	8.9	3.8	4.2	49.2	9.5
1914	0.8	3.5	4.5	16.9	10.0	4.6	4.9	43.3	11.5

COMMERCIAL MARKETINGS.

The commercial marketings of cattle remain to be considered. The receipts of cattle, including dairy cows but not including calves, have been aggregated for Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul, for each year from 1900 to 1913. The cattle received in these seven great markets in the calendar year 1900 numberd 7,179,000, and the number steadily increased to its highest point, 9,591,000, in 1907. In the three years following 1907 the marketings of cattle averaged more than 9,000,000, but in 1911 the decline became sharp, and in 1913 the marketings had the total of only 7,905,000 cattle.

If the high average marketings of the 10 years 1901–1910 are regarded as 100, the marketings for 1907 reached the high point of 107.6, from which, with fluctuations, the relative number declined to 88.7. The marketings for 1900 and 1901 were lower than this.

The marketings of beef cattle, as above mentioned, are to be understood in the light of the attendant circumstances. From 1900 to the present time there has been, more or less, a marketing of breeding stock of beef cattle as well as of steers, calves, and aged cows. For the marketing of calves a separate statement can be made for five of the great markets above mentioned. In 1902, 518,000 calves were received at these markets, and the number increased to 981,000, or nearly double, in 1910, and subsequently sharply declined to 741,000 in 1913. From 1905 to the last year the marketing of calves has largely represented the sale of production stock.

For the results of the compilations of the marketings of cattle and calves, see Table 3.

TABLE 3.—*Yearly marketings of live stock.*

[Combined receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Joseph, and St. Paul.]

Year.	Number.				Index (100=yearly average, 1901–1910).			
	Cattle.	Calves.[1]	Hogs.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Calves.[1]	Hogs.	Sheep.
1900	7,179,344	[2] 304,310	18,573,177	7,061,466	80.6	[2] 49.4	100 4	70.6
1901	7,708,839	[2] 356,952	20,339,864	7,798,359	86.5	[2] 51.0	110.0	77.9
1902	8,375,408	517,702	17,289,427	9,177,050	94.0	73.9	93.5	91.7
1903	8,878,789	550,559	16,780,250	9,680,692	99.6	78.6	90.7	96.7
1904	8,690,699	513,034	17,778,827	9,604,812	97.5	73.2	96.1	96.0
1905	9,202,083	730,639	18,988,933	10,372,259	103.3	104.3	102.6	105.6
1906	9,373,825	796,793	18,682,370	10,864,327	105.2	113.7	101.0	108.6
1907	9,590,710	834,781	19,029,775	9,857,877	107.6	119.2	102.9	98.5
1908	8,827,360	854,687	22,334,445	9,833,640	99.1	122.0	120.7	98.3
1909	9,189,312	868,564	18,420,012	10,284,858	103.1	124.0	99.6	102.8
1910	9,265,408	981,309	15,347,791	12,407,418	104.0	140.1	83.0	124.0
1911	8,768,456	975,176	20,453,530	13,556,107	98.4	139.2	110.6	135.5
1912	8,159,888	909,526	20,265,667	13,755,579	91.6	129.8	109.5	137.4
1913	7,904,552	740,662	19,924,331	14,037,830	88.7	105.7	107.7	140.3

[1] Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph, St. Paul, and Sioux City. No returns for Omaha and St. Louis.
[2] No data for Sioux City.

MILCH (DAIRY) COWS.

NUMBER.

According to the estimate of this bureau, the number of milch cows on farms January 1, 1914, was 20,737,000. This is a slight increase, 0.5 of 1 per cent, over the number as enumerated in the census of 1910, and is 1.2 per cent above the estimate of this bureau for 1913.

Various causes contributed during 1913 to prevent a larger increase in the number of milch cows on farms than is indicated. In New England and westward across the principal dairying States, the work of cow-testing associations has resulted in eliminating many cows that were kept at a loss and these cows were slaughtered. Along the Gulf States from Florida to Louisiana many cows were bought for transportation to pastures in Texas and States to the north to take the place to some extent of cows sold during the severe drought of the summer, because of shortage of pasture and forage. The high prices paid by slaughterers for beef animals of any description, bad as well as good, induced the sale of many dairy cows, for the reason that the prices offered were often much beyond the values of these cows for dairy purposes. The more exacting requirements of city health officers, which have the effect of increasing the cost of producing milk, have also operated to reduce the number of cows on farms. The short supply of feeding stuffs in some sections on account of the prolonged drought, the low production of corn and its high

price, and the high prices of feeding stuffs counted against the profitableness of dairying and consequently the milch cows were sold.

On the other hand, causes were in operation to increase the number of dairy cows. Farmers are more inclined to improve their systems of farming than before, and the dependence of the fertility of the soil upon a system of which dairying is a part has caused many farmers to begin or to resume dairying or to enlarge their herds.

The most marked increase in dairying is found in Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota, where dairying has been extended into new areas.

VALUE.

A most remarkable increase in the value of milch cows per head has occurred since 1910. The average of that year, as ascertained by this bureau, was $35.29; for 1913 it was $45.02; and for 1914, $53.94, an increase of 19.8 per cent over 1913 and of 52.8 per cent over 1910.

The present price is partly the result of a demand that has increased faster than the supply. It is also largely due to the fact that the quality of dairy cows has improved through the weeding out of the unprofitable ones and it is very considerably the result of the greater prevalence of improved breeds.

As the preceding figures indicate, the total value of the milch cows of the United States has increased enormously since the census year 1910. Their total value in that year, as computed by multiplying the census number of animals by the average value per head as determined by this bureau, was $727,802,000. The total value, as determined by this bureau for 1913, was $922,783,000, and the amount for 1914 is $1,118,487,000.

The details concerning the number of dairy cows in 1914, 1913, and 1910 and average value per head and total values for the same years may be found for the various States in Table 13.

PER CAPITA RATIOS.

Dairy cows relative to population were more common than they are now as far back as the first census for them in 1850. At the present time there is 0.21 of 1 dairy cow per capita of the population. In 1910 the ratio was 0.22 of 1 cow and the percentage increased backwards to 1890, when the ratio was 0.26 of 1 dairy cow. Back of that year there was a decline to 0.23 of 1 dairy cow in 1870, preceding which there was an increase to 0.28 of 1 dairy cow per capita of the population in 1850.

It may not be inferred from the trend of the foregoing averages that the quantity of butter fat produced by dairy cows per capita of the population has decreased in the same degrees indicated by the

averages for the census years, nor indeed that it has decreased at all. The improvement in both the average quantity and the quality of the milk since 1850 has very likely been sufficient to counteract the diminishing per capita ratios of dairy cows to population.

Details concerning the per capita number of milch cows may be found in Table 1.

GEOGRAPHIC REDISTRIBUTION.

The geographic redistribution of the nation's milch cows as time has advanced is of much interest. At the present time the North Central States west of the Mississippi River contain 25.7 per cent of the entire number of milch cows on the farms of this country and no other division of States has as large a fraction. Next below is the North Central States east of the Mississippi River with 23.6 per cent. Following this is the percentage for the Middle Atlantic States, 12.3, after which follow in order 10.6 per cent for the South Central States west of the Mississippi River, 8.7 per cent for the South Atlantic States, 7.4 per cent for the South Central States east of the Mississippi River, 4.6 per cent for the Pacific States, 4 per cent for New England, and 3.1 per cent for the Mountain States.

New England has steadily lost in the fraction of the nation's milch cows possessed in that region since 1850 and so have the Middle Atlantic and East South Central States; but the South Atlantic States had a diminishing percentage until 1900, after which there was an increase to 8.8 per cent in 1910, followed by the trace of a decline in 1914.

The East North Central States in 1850 had about one-fifth of the milch cows of the United States and the Middle Atlantic States more than one-fourth, but the East North Central States took the lead in 1860 and kept it until 1880, when the leading place was taken by the West North Central States. From 1850 to the present time the East North Central States have held either first or second place in the possession of number of milch cows, in comparison with other geographic divisions.

The West North Central States had but 4.3 per cent of the milch cows on farms in 1850 and the percentage rapidly increased to 27.2 in 1890, from which it declined to 25.7 per cent in 1914.

The West South Central States now have about the same fraction of the nation's dairy cows on farms that they had in 1860, which was slightly more than 10 per cent. The lowest fraction for an intermediate census year was 7.4 per cent in 1870. The Mountain States have slightly increased their fraction of the nation's dairy cows on farms from 1850 to the present time; but the Pacific States had the same fraction in 1900 that they had in 1860, 3.1 per cent; but since 1900 the fraction has increased to 4.6 per cent at the present time.

BUTTER.

Under the new tariff of October 4, 1913, all cattle may be imported free of duty. Previous to that time dairy cows were subject to a duty of 27.5 per cent ad valorem. The new tariff reduces the duty on butter from 6 to 2 cents per pound. Substantially no dairy cows are imported into the United States, except so far as pure-bred cows imported for breeding purposes may be regarded as dairy cows.

The high price of butter during the autumn of 1913 and the present winter and the reduction of the duty have made an opening for the increased importation of butter. These importations have come from New Zealand, Australia, Siberia, and Canada. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1912, 1,025,668 pounds of butter were imported; in the fiscal year 1913, 1,162,253 pounds of butter; and during the five months, July to November, 1913, 1,984,891 pounds were imported. This looks like a small quantity compared with the production of 1,700,000,000 pounds of butter in this country in 1909 as ascertained by the census.

Much of the butter imported last autumn was of low grade, and more or less of this was reworked, or at any rate repacked, and sold as domestic butter, according to commercial reports.

SHEEP.

NUMBER.

A very considerable decline in the number of sheep has taken place since 1910. In that year the number on farms as ascertained by the census was 52,448,000; the estimate for January 1, 1914, is 49,719,000, a decline of 3.4 per cent from 1913 and of 5.2 per cent from 1910.

Among the causes that have contributed to the diminution of number of sheep is the scarcity of labor required for their care, the high prices of sheep and lambs for slaughter, the displacement of sheep by expanding dairying, deficient pasturage and forage on account of drought, destruction by dogs, the settlement of range land previously occupied by sheep, and the low price of wool; also the increasing value of land.

According to the reports of correspondents the low price of wool is the most prominent cause. In view of the general agreement of correspondents with regard to this, the accompanying Table 4 has been prepared to show the range of wholesale prices of wool per pound in the Boston market from 1899 to December, 1913. The highest prices for Ohio fine unwashed wool since 1899 ranged from 23 to 30 cents from 1905 to 1909; for 1913 the range was 20 to 24 cents. Similar declines are observable in the cases of the other wools included in the table.

During 1913 the price of Ohio fine unwashed wool declined from 24 cents in January to 20–21 cents in December; of Ohio XX washed from 32 cents in January to 25½–26 cents in December; for Ohio Delaine washed from 34 cents in January to 26–27 cents in December; for selected Territory staple scoured, from 66–67 cents in January to 51–53 cents in December; for fine medium Territory clothing scoured, from 57–59 cents in January to 46–48 cents in December; and for fine free fall Texas scoured, from 47–50 cents in January to 41–43 cents in December.

TABLE 4.—*Range of wholesale prices of wool per pound in Boston, 1899–1913.*

Date.	Ohio fine, unwashed.		Ohio XX, washed.		Ohio Delaine, washed.		Fine selected Territory, staple scoured.		Fine medium Territory, clothing scoured.		Fine free fall, Texas scoured.	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
1899	16	26	25½	38	27	40	42	75	38	62	30	52
1900	18	26	27	38	27½	40	49	74	45	62	40	55
1901	16½	19½	26	28	27½	30	43	50	35	44	36	42
1902	19	23	27	32	28	35	48	59	42	50	38	48
1903	20	25	30	35	33½	37	52	60	50	58	44	48
1904	21	25	32	36	34	38	50	70	50	68	44	56
1905	23	30	34	37	36	40	65	78	60	72	54	63
1906	24	28	33½	36	35½	37½	70	78	65	70	58	63
1907	25	28	33	35	36	39	70	75	66	73	50	62
1908	19	27	30	35	31	39	53	72	43	62	42	53
1909	23	28	34	38	37	42	62	80	60	72	45	62
1910	20	28	30	38	34	40	60	80	54	68	48	62
1911	18	22	27	32	29	34	53	62	51	60	41	50
1912	21	25	28	33	30	35	60	67	48	59	42	48
1913.												
January	24	24	32	32	34	34	66	67	57	59	47	50
February	24	24	32	32	33	34	63	65	57	58	49	50
March	23	24	29	32	30	34	57	65	54	58	47	50
April	21	23½	27	29	29	31	55	60	51	55	45	48
May	20	21	27	28	27	30	55	56	49	53	45	46
June	20	21	27	27	27	28	55	56	49	50	45	46
July	20	21	27	30	27	28	55	56	49	50	45	46
August	20	21	26	30	27	28	54	55	49	50	45	46
September	20	21	25	26	27	28	53	55	48	50	45	46
October	20	21	25½	26	27	28	53	54	46	50	43	46
November	20	21	25½	26	26½	28	53	54	46	48	41	45
December	20	21	25½	26	26	27	51	53	46	48	41	43
The year.	20	24	25	32	26	34	51	67	46	59	41	50

VALUE.

In spite of the decline in the number of sheep, their value per head has increased 10 cents within a year and was $4.04 January 1, 1914. This, however, is a decline of 1.9 per cent from the price of January 1, 1910.

The total value of all sheep on farms January 1, 1914, was $200,803,000, a decline of 1 per cent from 1913 because of the decline in the number of sheep, and a decline of 7 per cent from the total for 1910 because of a decline in both number of sheep and value per head.

Details for number and value of sheep in the various States may be found in Table 14.

Since 1900 sheep keeping has been declining in this country to a very marked degree. The number of sheep in that year was 61,500,000, while the present number is 19.2 per cent less, with a prospect of further diminution unless sheep are to be raised primarily for meat with wool as a by-product.

PER CAPITA OF THE POPULATION.

The number of sheep in this country per capita of the population was 1.13 according to the census of 1840. The number diminished to 0.57 of 1 sheep in 1890. During this period the census excluded spring lambs from enumeration. These were included in 1900 and subsequently. In 1900 the ratio per capita of population was 0.81 of 1 sheep and the ratio declined to 0.50 of 1 sheep in 1914. Details of figures may be found in Table 1.

GEOGRAPHIC CHANGES.

The most striking geographic redistribution of a class of farm animals from the earliest census to the present time is perhaps afforded by sheep. In 1840 the Middle Atlantic States had 36.8 per cent of all sheep on farms and New England was second with 19.8 per cent. The third place was held by the east North Central States with 16.6 per cent, while next in order were the South Atlantic States with 13.6 per cent, the east South Central States with 10.6 per cent; the west North Central States with 1.9 per cent, the west South Central States with 0.7 of 1 per cent, and no sheep at all, as far as the census ascertained, in the Mountain and Pacific States.

Now New England and New York occupy the lowest and next to the lowest place, respectively, in the possession of sheep on farms, and a little less than 5 per cent of the national total is possessed by each of the South Atlantic, east South Central, and west South Central States. The west North Central States have 10 per cent of the total, the Pacific States 11.5 per cent, while nearly one-half of the sheep of the Nation, or 43.3 per cent, are in the Mountain States, where sheep raising is a range industry. Particulars with regard to the geographic distribution of sheep may be found in Table 2.

SHEEP MARKETING.

The receipts of sheep at seven principal marketing centers have been compiled for 1900 to 1913, with results that may be found in Table 3. The record shows a marked increase in the number of sheep received for slaughter at these places after 1909, leading up to the highest number ever received, 14,000,000, in 1913. Here is clearly a case of the slaughtering of production stock kept for wool production.

HAVE SHEEP A PLACE ON AMERICAN FARMS?

The following paragraphs by George M. Rommel, Chief of the Division of Animal Husbandry, Bureau of Animal Industry, are included here as of interest in the discussion of sheep:

The estimates of the department for the number of sheep on farms in the United States on January 1, 1914, show a decided decrease as compared with 1913. The apparent tendency toward a decline in the number of sheep on farms has been noted for some time and has caused sheep raising on farms to be referred to as a waning industry. A word here concerning the economy of sheep and their place in agricultural practice may not be out of place.

As a farm animal per se, the sheep has many distinct advantages.

(1) The sheep is a much more economical animal to feed than the steer, returning a larger amount of gain per 100 pounds of feed eaten. When his capacity to consume roughage is considered, he is more economical than the hog.

(2) The sheep yields a double return—meat at an economical cost, and wool as a by-product—which will go far toward defraying the cost of keep.

(3) Sheep are prolific. A farm flock which does not yield at least 100 per cent increase is very poor indeed.

(4) A flock of sheep on a farm will, in time, clear it of weeds, without expense to the owner, if allowed to range the lanes, the stubble fields after grain is cut, and the cornfields after the corn is full grown. As a scavenger, even a goat is not more useful than a sheep.

As meat-food animals sheep have never been sufficiently appreciated in the United States. They are, however, of very great value. They must be classed with hogs and poultry as the most available animals to supply meat for home use on the average farm. They are readily slaughtered, the meat can be kept without difficulty; it cuts up without waste in sizes which are convenient for the average family, and the meat is nutritious, wholesome, and palatable when properly cooked. The healthfulness of the sheep alone gives it front rank as a meat-food animal. Sheep rarely have tuberculosis or other diseases communicable to man.

The foregoing statements are axiomatic. If the sheep industry is so inviting, why do our farmers seem to be showing a tendency to curtail sheep raising? In my opinion there are three principal causes.

First. Intestinal parasites, principally stomach worms, cause serious losses in farm flocks over the whole country, and almost entire lamb crops are sometimes exterminated. In no farming sections are sheep free from this danger, and no breed of sheep is immune, although some breeds—the Merinos, for example—are less susceptible than others. No infallible cure for stomach worms is known, but it is possible to control them economically by keeping the lambs away from the ewes except when nursing, and by a system of pasture rotation. Unless a farmer is willing to take precautions in the management of the flock he should not raise sheep.

Second. Cur dogs are almost as great a hindrance to the sheep industry as parasites. The only protection against them is to keep the flock during the day where it can be watched and to put it into a dog-proof inclosure at night. An authentic case has recently been reported from Michigan where a flock of more than 200 head were all run to death in one night by two cur dogs. Dog-tight night folds can be built of woven wire at small expense.[1]

Third. Farmers have not generally recognized the proper place of the sheep in agriculture in the settled regions. Too much importance is placed on wool. Except on the range, where land is cheap, the wool should be regarded as an incidental—a side line to help defray the cost of handling. Raising sheep for wool alone does

[1] See Bull. 20, U. S. Dept. Agr., for details of sheep management.

not pay on farms, and the attempts of farmers to make it pay is undoubtedly largely responsible for the prevailing opinion that sheep are not profitable on expensive land. Sheep are raised in England on some of the most expensive land in the Kingdom, but they are raised as meat animals and not as wool producers; the wool is a by-product, as it should be in farm flocks.

If only 25 per cent of the farms on which there are now no sheep should have a flock of not over 25 or 30 ewes, managed with reasonable care and protected against dogs, not only would farm revenues be materially increased but a decided step in advance would be taken toward the solution of our meat-supply problem.

SWINE.

NUMBER.

Although the estimated number of swine on farms January 1, 1914, 58,933,000, was 1.3 per cent more than the census number for 1910, the decline from 1913 was 3.7 per cent. This decline is partly accounted for by the extensive prevalence of hog cholera, by high-priced corn, by the deficient production of 1913 because of a severe long-continued and extensive drought and because of the high prices of swine for slaughter. Notwithstanding the high price of hogs for slaughter, farmers found that they could not profitably feed the high-priced corn. At the same time, the price of hogs per hundred pounds was high relatively, although not as high as corn. In this situation hogs were often sent to market undersized.

AVERAGE WEIGHT OF HOGS ON THE FARM.

The average size of hogs on the farm January 1 has never been directly ascertained, but it may be computed from the average price per head divided by the average price per hundred pounds, as ascertained by this bureau. As a result of this operation, the average weight of a hog on the farm January 1, 1914, was 145 pounds; in 1913 it was 144 pounds; in 1912, 140 pounds; and in 1911, 131 pounds. The marketing of low-weight hogs, which has been frequently commented upon in live-stock and commercial papers during the last three years, is apparent in the foregoing average weights, which are apparently high because the lighter hogs have been sold off.

VALUE.

The average value of swine on farms per head January 1, 1914, was $10.40, or 5.5 per cent above the average value of January 1, 1913, and 13.4 per cent above that of 1910. In consequence of the increased value of swine per head, the total value of all swine on farms is estimated at $612,951,000, or a gain of 1.6 per cent over 1913 and 14.9 per cent over 1910. The diminution of swine January 1, 1914, was more than counterbalanced by the increased price per head of those that were on hand.

Particulars for the number and value of swine are presented in Table 15 for the various States.

RELATION TO POPULATION.

Swine are quite as conspicuous as sheep in exhibiting a declining per capita ratio. At the time of the census of 1840, the number of swine per capita of population was 1.54. Steadily the ratio declined to 0.65 of 1 animal in 1870, but from that low average there was recovery to 0.95 of 1 animal in 1880. After that year the decline was steady to 0.60 to 1 animal per capita of population in 1914. These figures may be found in Table 1.

CHANGES IN GEOGRAPHIC IMPORTANCE.

Great changes have taken place in the geographic redistribution of swine since 1840, when the East South Central States led the geographic divisions of the country in the possession of number of swine. The fraction of the national total in that division was then 29.1 per cent. Next in order at that time was the South Atlantic group with 25.0 per cent; so that the South, east of the Mississippi River, possessed 54.1 per cent of the swine of the country at that date.

In 1914 the leading division is the West North Central States, while the division second in importance is the East North Central States. Altogether, these divisions have 59.1 per cent of the Nation's swine, or a little more than the South east of the Mississippi River possessed in 1840 as a fraction of the Nation's total. In 1914 the division that is third in importance in the possession of swine is the West South Central, with the fraction of 11.7 per cent of the Nation's swine. After this follow in order the South Atlantic States with 11.2 per cent, the East South Central States with 9.9 per cent, the Middle Atlantic States with 3.5 per cent, the Pacific States with 2.4 per cent, the Mountain States with 1.5 per cent, and New England with 0.7 of 1 per cent. Details of the geographic distribution may be found in Table 2.

COMMERCIAL MOVEMENT.

Hogs are more prolific than any other farm animal and consequently contribute a larger number to slaughter than any other class. In seven markets the receipts of hogs from 1900 to 1913 may be found expressed in Table 3. Swine have the ability to recuperate in numbers after extraordinary losses more quickly than any other class of animals. For illustration, it may be observed that in 1908 an extremely large number of hogs were received at these seven principal markets, and that was the year when there was a large slaughter of production stock. The marketing of the two following years indicate as much, but in the third year thereafter there had been recuperation. In 1913 the hogs received at these markets numbered 19,924,331, which was somewhat under the 20,265,667 received in 1912. The receipts in 1913 at these seven markets have been exceeded in 1901, 1908, 1911, and 1912.

HORSES.

NUMBER MAINTAINED AGAINST OBSTACLES.

In the days of the bicycle's rapid increase in popularity, it was supposed that the horse would be considerably displaced by that machine. Then came the use of electric power for urban and suburban street cars, and this was in turn followed by the automobile, which, in popular belief, is pushing the horse toward extinction. A little-noticed competition to the horse is the increasing use of farm tractors, most of which receive their power from gasoline.

In spite of everything that has been threatening, the horses of the census of 1910, which numbered 19,833,000, have increased to 20,962,000 January 1, 1914, or 5.7 per cent. The increase over 1913 is 1.9 per cent.

Although the horses are maintaining their numbers and, indeed, are increasing, the relative importance of breeds is changing. The automobile is having the effect of diminishing the number of light driving horses, and, notwithstanding the increased use of autotrucks, the number of heavy draft horses has much increased in importance. The old-time prairie ponies have been substantially pushed aside by the better-bred horse. In Texas, for instance, these ponies have been mostly eliminated with the disappearance of ranches and the development of agriculture, which demands horses of better blood and higher value.

On the other hand, there is a decline in the number of horses in California, owing to an unusually extensive and general use of autotrucks and traction engines.

VALUE.

The value of horses per head January 1, 1914, is $109.32, a decrease of 1.3 per cent from 1913, but an increase of 1.2 per cent over 1910. As a result of a larger number of horses in 1914 than in 1913, although the value per head is lower, the total value of all horses on farms January 1, 1914, is $2,291,638,000, or an increase of 0.6 per cent over 1913 and of 7 per cent over 1910. The value and number of horses on farms January 1, 1914, was the highest ever reached in this country.

Details for number and value of horses in the separate States may be found in Table 16.

The average value of horses per head is based on horses of all ages and breeds. In connection with this average, in recent years, it may be mentioned that this bureau recently ascertained that the cost of raising a horse until 3 years old, as a general average for the United States, was $104.05, from which should be subtracted the average value of the work done, $7.52, leaving the net cost at $96.53, which, at the time when the cost was determined, was 70.9 per cent of the

farm value of a 3-year old. The most important element in the cost of raising a horse was the cost of feed, which amounted to 54.1 per cent of the total cost.

PER CAPITA OF POPULATION.

The number of horses on farms can be better understood if they are compared with population. In 1850 there was 0.19 of 1 horse per capita of population, and the ratio remained about the same until about 1890 and 1900, when the ratio was 0.24 of 1 horse. After 1900 the ratio declined to 0.21 of 1 horse in 1914, or to as high a ratio as existed before 1890 and to a higher one than existed before 1880. For figures relating to the per capita ratios, Table 1 may be examined.

MULES.

NUMBER AND VALUE.

Mules as well as horses have been more than maintained in number. From the census number of mules in 1910, the increase is to 4,449,000, the number for January 1, 1914, or 5.7 per cent, and the increase in 1914 over 1913 is 1.4 per cent.

There has been a slight falling off in the average value of farm mules per head January 1, 1914, as compared with the preceding year, and the latter value, $123.85, is 0.4 of 1 per cent lower than the former, but the increase over 1910 is 3 per cent. In consequence of the increased number, in spite of the diminished value per head the total value of all mules on farms reached the heretofore unequaled total of $551,017,000 January 1, 1914, which was an increase of 11 per cent over 1913 and of 8.9 per cent over 1910.

State details of number and value of mules are given in Table 17.

The mule is the only farm animal covered by this report which has increased per capita of population. The ratio in 1850 was 0.02 of 1 mule per capita of population and the ratio remained substantially at 0.04 of 1 mule from 1860 to 1900, after which it rose to 0.05 of 1 mule per capita of the population. The increased use of mules has followed the expansion of cotton growing and perhaps this fact more than anything else has caused the increase of number and of per capita number of mules.

SUMMARY OF NUMBER AND TOTAL VALUE.

It remains now to aggregate the farm animals for number and total value. The cattle of January 1, 1914, according to the estimates, had a total of 56,592,000 head, and this was an increase of 0.1 per cent from 1913 and a decrease of 8.4 per cent from 1910. The aggregate value, however, on account of the great increase in the average value per head, became $2,234,820,000 for January 1, 1914, for all cattle, or an increase of 19.4 per cent over 1913 and 47.7 per cent over 1910.

Although differing widely in the uses and values per head, the farm animals covered by this report, namely, horses, mules, milch cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine, are aggregated for several years for the purpose of a rough comparison. The total aggregate number of these six classes of animals, as determined by the census of 1910, was 196,480,000 head. In 1913 the number was estimated by this bureau at 194,140,000, and the estimate of January 1, 1914, is 190,655,000 head, a decrease of 1.8 per cent from 1913 and of 3 per cent from 1910. On the other hand increases, are found in aggregate values. For 1910 the value of these six classes of farm animals was $4,910,975,000; for 1913, $5,501,783,000; and for 1914, $5,891,229,000, or an increase of 7.1 per cent over 1913 and of 20 per cent over 1910.

BREEDING FEMALES.

An important change occurred in the relative number of the breeding females in the case of cattle and sheep from 1900 to 1910. In 1900 the cows and heifers were 53 per cent of all cattle, but the percentage increased to 65 in 1910, showing how much more closely the other members of the herds had been sold off. The computation for ewes shows that they were 52 per cent of all sheep in 1900, but had become 60 per cent in 1910. The explanation is doubtless the same as the one for cattle.

MEAT PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION.

A NATIONAL PROBLEM.

Four distinctive classes of meat animals supply nearly the entire meat production of this country. These are milch cows, other cattle, sheep, and swine. Milch cows have maintained a substantially uniform number since the census of 1910 and then declined relative to population. There has been a decided absolute decline in the number of other cattle and a considerable decline of sheep, with the prospect of continued decline until the sheep industry can be established primarily on a meat basis with wool as a by-product. Swine have declined during the last three years, but still the number is absolutely larger than in 1910, although the per capita number is diminishing. In view of these circumstances, a statement of what is known with regard to the production and consumption of meat in this country must be of national interest.

AMOUNTS EXPRESSED IN DRESSED WEIGHT.

It has been estimated by this bureau that the production of meat in 1900 amounted to 16,052,000,000 pounds, as customarily expressed in dressed weight, but including lard. This does not include the extra edible parts, such as heart, liver, tongue, etc.

Of this production, 2,433,000,000 pounds were exported, so that the consumption amounted to 13,619,000,000 pounds, dressed weight. The consumption of beef in 1900 disposed of 5,853,000,000 pounds; of veal, 758,000,000 pounds; total beef and veal, 6,611,000,000 pounds; of mutton and lamb, 587,000,000 pounds; of pork excluding lard, 5,405,000,000 pounds; of lard, 1,017,000,000 pounds; total pork, including lard, 6,422,000,000 pounds.

An estimate of the production of meat in 1909, partly resting on the method previously adopted by this bureau, but taking advantage of additional information provided by the census, was made by Mr. John Roberts, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, and published in the annual report of that bureau for 1911. In this estimate the production of meat in 1909, on the basis of dressed weight, including lard, was 16,863,000,000 pounds, or 811,000,000 pounds more than in 1900.

The exports, however, declined to 1,263,000,000 pounds, or almost exactly one-half the exports of 1900, and the meat remaining for consumption, as expressed in dressed weight, was 15,600,000,000 pounds, or 1,981,000,000 pounds more than in 1900.

The consumption of beef increased during the nine years to 7,276,000,000 pounds, or 1,423,000,000 pounds more than in 1900, but the consumption of veal fell to 683,000,000 pounds, or 75,000,000 below the amount of 1900.

The mutton and lamb consumption in 1909 is estimated at 596,000,000 pounds, or an increase of 9,000,000 pounds above the consumption of 1900.

The pork and lard consumption for 1909 presents an increase of 612,000,000 pounds for 1909, as compared with 1900, and amounted to 7,034,000,000 pounds. An estimate of the consumption of goat meat in 1909 results in 11,773,000 pounds.

PER CAPITA RATIOS.

Still bearing in mind that the foregoing figures stand for dressed meat weight and exclude the many extra edible parts that go into consumption, a comparison of 1909 with 1900 may be made with regard to per capita production and consumption of meat that is embraced in the description "dressed weight."

By a rough and very imperfect computation, the production and consumption of meat in 1914 an estimated and these estimates in per capita form of expression are introduced for expanding the comparison.

The per capita production of dressed weight meat declined from 211.2 pounds in 1900 to 186.2 pounds in 1909 and to 160.6 pounds for 1914, and the per capita exports of meat declined from 32 pounds in 1900 to 14 pounds in 1909, and to 8.7 pounds in the fiscal year 1913.

The consumption of meat, dressed weight, per capita, declined from 179.2 pounds in 1900 to 172.3 pounds in 1909, and then to 151.9 pounds for 1914.

Comparison of 1909 with 1900 with regard to different kinds of meat is not extended to 1914. For beef there was an increase of per capita consumption from 77 to 80.3 pounds, but the consumption of veal declined from 10 to 7.6 pounds, so that the per capita consumption of beef and veal increased almost 1 pound, or from 87 to 87.9 pounds.

The per capita consumption of mutton and lamb fell from 7.7 pounds to 6.6 pounds from 1900 to 1909, and the per capita consumption of pork, including lard, declined from 84.5 to 77.7 pounds. Goat meat was consumed to the extent of 0.13 of 1 pound per capita in 1909.

DRESSED WEIGHT AND EXTRA EDIBLE PARTS.

The foregoing numbers refer to meat production and consumption in terms of dressed weight and are fairly comparable with similar numbers for foreign countries. The dressed weight basis is the one commonly adopted. There is a large production of meat, however, which has been termed "extra edible parts." These are not included in dressed weight. This bureau has estimated the production of meat embraced within the description of "extra edible parts" for 1900, and a similar estimate has been made by Mr. Roberts, of the Bureau of Animal Industry, for 1909; a very rough and imperfect calculation of this production has been added for 1914.

The years 1900, 1909, and 1914 may now be compared with one another with regard to the production and consumption of all meat; that is, the dressed-weight meat, plus the extra edible parts. The extra edible parts contributed 2,601,000,000 pounds of meat to the dressed weight in 1900 and 2,366,000,000 pounds in 1909, so that the per capita consumption of meat in dressed weight was increased on this account by 34.2 pounds in 1900 and by 26.1 pounds in 1909. The per capita consumption of meat, including extra edible parts, was 213.4 pounds in 1900, 198.4 pounds in 1909, 160.3 pounds for 1914; and the total consumption was 16,220,000,000 pounds in 1900, 17,966,000,000 pounds in 1909, and, as roughly estimated, of 15,810,000,000 pounds of meat in 1914.

The total production of meat, including extra edible parts, was 18,653,000,000 pounds in 1900, or 245.5 pounds per capita; it was 19,229,000,000 pounds in 1909, or 212.3 pounds per capita; and the estimate for 1914 is 16,675,000,000 pounds, or 169 pounds per capita.

During the nine years from 1900 to 1909 the total meat production, including extra edible parts, increased 576,000,000 pounds, or 3.1 per cent; but from 1900 to 1914 the meat production decreased 1,978,000,000 pounds, or 10.6 per cent. The total meat consump-

tion, including extra edible parts, increased 1,746,000,000 pounds, or 10.8 per cent, from 1900 to 1909; but from 1900 to 1914 the estimate indicates a decrease of 410,000,000 pounds, or 2.5 per cent.

The exports of meat decreased 1,170,000,000 pounds, or 48.1 per cent, from 1900 to 1909, and the decrease from 1909 to the fiscal year 1913 was 1,568,146,000 pounds, or 64.5 per cent.

The population increased 19.2 per cent from 1900 to 1909, and the estimate of increase for 1914 over 1900 is 29.8 per cent.

Finally, it may be stated that the per capita consumption of meat, including the extra edible parts, decreased 7 per cent from 1900 to 1909, and 24.9 per cent from 1900 to 1914. The production and consumption of dressed-weight meat are expressed in tabular form in Table 5.

TABLE 5.—*Estimated total and per capita production and consumption of meat, 1900 and 1909.*

[Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) and Bureau of Animal Industry. Computed on the basis of dressed weights; approximately comparable with estimates for foreign countries.]

Kind of meat.	Total pounds.		Per capita pounds.	
	1900	1909	1909	1900
PRODUCTION.				
Production (consumption and exports)	16,052,487,000	16,862,987,000	211.2	186.2
Exports	2,433,035,000	1,263,033,000	32.0	14.0
CONSUMPTION.				
Beef	5,852,315,000	7,275,632,000	77.0	80.3
Veal	758,030,000	682,826,000	10.9	7.6
Total	6,610,845,000	7,958,458,000	87.9	87.9
Mutton and Lamb[1]	586,972,000	595,888,000	7.7	6.6
Pork (excluding lard)	5,404,624,000	6,122,793,000	71.1	67.6
Lard	1,017,011,000	911,039,000	13.4	10.1
Total	6,421,635,000	7,033,835,000	84.5	77.7
Goat meat		11,773,000		.1
Total meat (including lard)	13,619,452,000	15,599,954,000	179.2	172.3

[1] A former estimate of mutton and lamb production for 1900 made by the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) has been reduced to place it on the census basis for 1909 and especially to make it conform to the smaller number of animals on April 15, the date of the census for 1910, instead of to the number on June 1, the date of the census for 1909.

IMPORTS OF MEAT AND MEAT ANIMALS.

A statement of quantities of imports of meat and meat animals for the fiscal years 1912 and 1913, and the first five or six months of the fiscal year 1914 may be found in Table 6. In this table it appears that the total number of cattle, including a few introduced for breeding purposes, imported in 1912 was 318,372; in 1913, 421,649; and in the first five months of 1914, 404,313. The imports of the five months are almost entirely from Mexico and Canada.

The imported sheep of 1912 number 23,588; of 1913, 15,428; and for the first five months of 1914, 75,620, mostly from Canada.

During the first six months of the fiscal year 1914, the imports of beef and veal had a total of 33,645,364 pounds; of mutton and lamb, 439,065 pounds; of pork, 286,871 pounds; of bacon and hams, 116,130 pounds. The imports for previous years were so small that they were not separately designated in the reports of the Department of Commerce.

TABLE 6.—*Imports, 1912, 1913, and total for 5 months, July–November, 1913.*

Commodity.	Quantity.		
	Year ending June 30—		5 months, July–November, 1913.
	1912	1913	
	Number.	*Number.*	*Number.*
Cattle..{Dutiable, July–September			150,016
Cattle..{All, October–November			253,757
Canada	1,350		181,617
Mexico	315,227	391,477	221,818
United Kingdom	1,795	981	878
Total	318,372	421,649	404,313
Sheep..{Dutiable, July–September			1,883
Sheep..{All, October–November			73,030
Canada	17,629		
Mexico	5,152		
United Kingdom	802		
Total	23,588	15,428	75,620
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Beef and veal (July–December)			[1] 33,645,364
Mutton and lamb (August–December)			[1] 439,065
Pork (August–December)			[1] 286,871
Bacon and hams (October–November)			[1] 116,130
Sausages, bologna:			
Denmark	34,023		
France	11,015		
Germany	619,310		
Italy	6,120		
Netherlands	33,832		
Mexico	263,852		
Total (July–December)	971,775	728,469	[1] 410,563

[1] Total, six months, July to December. July to November, from Department of Commerce; December, rom Bureau of Animal Industry inspected meat report.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEATS.

The new tariff act provides that imported meats and meat products shall be inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry of this department before being allowed to enter this country for consumption. The quantities of inspected meats and meat products imported from October 4 to December 31, 1913, are expressed in tabular form in Table 7, with specification of the countries from which the imports were consigned. The meats are expressed as fresh and frozen beef and veal, mutton, and pork; canned beef and veal, and other meats; cured beef and pork; sausage; oleo-stearin, and other meat products.

The total number of pounds of meat and meat products imported and not condemned in October, 1913, was 6,000,735; in November, 11,820,889; in December, 16,074,520 pounds; total, three months, 33,896,144 pounds. The condemned meat of the three months weighed 17,493 pounds.

The principal countries contributing to the total were, in order of magnitude of contributions, Argentina, Canada, and Australia. Table 7 may be examined for further details.

TABLE 7.—*Imported meat and principal meat products from principal countries, inspected by the Bureau of Animal Industry, October to December, 1913.*

Month and country from which consigned.	Total not condemned.	Fresh and frozen.			Canned.	
		Beef and veal.	Mutton.	Pork.	Beef and veal.	Other meats.
1913.						
October:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina	2,115,864	2,069,794				
Australia	807,604	655,145	2,179		152,280	
Canada	2,501,108	2,337,272	958	5,942	25,338	
Mexico	15,272	5,357	9,915			
Uruguay	559,843	559,843				
Other countries	1,044				30	
Total	6,000,735	5,625,411	13,052	5,942	177,648	
November:						
Argentina	4,093,836	3,988,898	10,204		31,025	
Australia	1,917,538	1,681,156			230,571	5,811
Canada	5,625,402	4,811,998	5,708	174,019	36,778	2,376
Mexico	40,858	27,073	13,785			
Other countries	143,255	179	1,099		1,499	175
Total	11,820,889	10,509,304	30,697	174,019	299,873	8,362
December:						
Argentina	10,354,674	9,440,488	237,422		130,176	
Australia	1,354,895	1,289,143	80,918		483,894	880
Canada	2,601,273	2,057,481	8,254	132,243	8,366	1,644
France	477,266					
Germany	129,279	293			545	
Mexico	25,417	25,417				
Uruguay	494,454	494,454				
Other countries	137,262		54		13,360	4,673
Total	16,074,520	13,307,276	326,648	132,243	636,341	7,197

Month and country from which consigned.	Cured.		Sausage.	Oleo stearin.	Other meat products.	Condemned.
	Beef.	Pork.				
1913.						
October:	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Argentina				46,070		
Australia						795
Canada	8,575	114,214	3		8,806	3,870
Mexico						25
Other countries		250	764			
Total	8,575	114,464	767	46,070	8,806	4,690
November:						
Argentina				63,709		462
Australia						658
Canada	114,130	458,417	908		21,068	13,049
Other countries	170	16,191	13,371	110,670		18
Total	114,300	474,608	14,279	174,379	21,068	14,187
December:						
Argentina				546,588		816
Australia			60			
Canada	149,004	198,164	2,545		43,572	11,723
France	929			476,337		
Germany	70	24,638	103,733			
Mexico						21
Uruguay						4,933
Other countries	7,300	53,163	36,205	22,000	507	
Total	157,303	275,965	142,543	1,044,925	44,079	17,493

OLD AND NEW TARIFF RATES.

For its bearing on the supply of meat and meat products from other countries a concise statement of the old and new tariff rates on meat animals and some of their products and on dairy products has been prepared and may be found in Table 8. It will be observed that the meat animals may be imported free of duty and also all meats, whereas formerly rates of duty were provided.

TABLE 8.—*Old and new tariff rates on meat animals and on principal meat and meat-animal products.*

Commodity.	Before Oct. 4, 1913.	Oct. 4, 1913, and after.
Animals:		
Asses	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other, 20 per cent ad valorem.	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Cattle	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other: Less than 1 year, $2 per head; all other, worth not over $14, $3.75 per head; worth over $14, 27½ per cent ad valorem.	Free.
Goats	20 per cent ad valorem	Free.
Horses	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other: Worth $150 or less per head, $30; worth over $150, 25 per cent ad valorem.	Breeding purposes and teams of immigrants, free; all other, 10 per cent ad valorem.
Mules	Same as horses	Same as horses.
Sheep	Breeding purposes, free; all other: Less than 1 year old, 75 cents per head; 1 year old and over, $1.50.	Free.
Swine	Breeding purposes, free; all other, $1.50 per head.	Free.
Dairy products:		
Butter	6 cents per pound	2½ cents per pound.
Cheese	do	25 per cent ad valorem.
Cream	5 cents per gallon	Free.
Milk	Fresh, 2 cents per gallon; condensed and evaporated, 2 cents per pound.	Free.
Hides and skins, raw	Free	Free.
Meat:		
Beef and veal	Fresh beef, 1½ cents per pound; other beef, 25 per cent ad valorem; veal, 1½ cents per pound.	Free.
Mutton and lamb	1½ cents per pound	Free.
Pork	Fresh, 1½ cents per pound; bacon and hams, 4 cents per pound; other pork, 25 per cent ad valorem.	
Sausage	Bologna, or frankfurter, free; other sausage, 25 per cent ad valorem.	Free.
Wool	Class 1, clothing, etc., wools: Unwashed, 11 cents per pound; washed, 22 cents; scoured, 33 cents. Class 2, combing, etc., wools: Unwashed, 12 cents per pound; washed, 12 cents; scoured, 36 cents. Class 3: Value not over 12 cents per pound, 12 cents; over 12 cents, 21 cents.	Free on and after Dec. 1, 1913.

STOCKS OF POTATOES, JANUARY 1, 1914.

COMPARISON WITH PRICES.

The yearly estimates of the amount of potatoes remaining in the growers' hands and the stocks in dealers' hands on January 1 in the important potato States indicate that a larger proportion of the marketable crop of potatoes was still in the hands of farmers on January 1, 1914, than had been the case for four years past. The proportion estimated to be in dealers' hands was smaller than for any year of the last four except January 1, 1912. The figures showed that the total estimated potato production of 1913 was below normal,

but owing to the slow movement of the crop up to January 1 the supply for the remainder of the year will be almost normal. Distribution, however, seems to be unusually uneven. The holdings of potatoes are relatively large in the important producing States of Maine, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, and relatively small in New York, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, which are important both as potato-producing and potato-consuming States.

In consequence of the firm holding by farmers, the price early in the season has been unusually high, being on December 1 about 17½ cents per bushel higher than a year ago and 16½ cents higher than three years ago, but 11½ cents lower than two years ago, when potatoes on January 1 were selling for 77½ cents per bushel and the supply was unusually short, owing to the drought of the previous year.

Present conditions do not seem to forecast material, if any, advance in prices in the important producing States this year; in 1911, when supplies were but moderately larger than now, and in 1913 the price movement after January 1 was downward instead of upward. The only other factor which may enter to change the experience of 1911 and 1913 is the somewhat different distribution of the crop which exists this year.

Southern growers who plant in the spring for the early market would seem to be justified from present conditions in putting out a normal acreage, but should not expect the big advance in prices which prevailed two years ago.

The estimates indicate that about 42.1 per cent of the marketable supply of potatoes of the 1913 crop remained in the hands of farmers and 9.5 per cent in the hands of dealers on January 1, in the important potato-growing States. These figures compare with 39.8 and 9.8 per cent similarly estimated a year ago; 33.1 and 8.6 per cent two years ago; 40.2 and 10.9 per cent three years ago; and 41.2 and 9.9 per cent four years ago. If, for the purpose of comparison, these percentages were applied to the estimates of total production, it would show total stocks of 123,000,000 bushels on January 1, 1914 (in the 19 States of Table 18), compared with 150,000,000 a year ago, 91,000,000 two years ago, 133,000,000 three years ago, and 142,000,000 four years ago. These figures would indicate that the quantity to be carried toward the close of the season will not be sufficient to cause depressed prices, as was the case particularly four years ago (in some States last year also), nor, on the other hand, will they be so scant as to cause so high prices as prevailed in the spring of 1912.

To show the relation between supplies and prices, Table 18 is given, showing for the past four years the production, stock on hand January 1, and the prices paid to producers on December 1 and the following March 1, in the important potato-growing States.

COMPARISON WITH IMPORTS.

The relation between imports of potatoes and production in this country may be observed in Table 9. In this table it appears at a glance that the extraordinary importation of nearly 14,000,000 bushels of potatoes, in the year beginning July 1, 1911, was in consequence of the extraordinary low production of that year. When an unusually large crop was harvested in the following year, the imports fell to only 337,230 bushels. It is apparent, also, that the imports of potatoes already received in this fiscal year are unusually large in comparison with the crop of 1913, which may be rated as low medium.

TABLE 9.—*Imports of potatoes.*

Year beginning July 1—	Imports.		United States production in calendar year.
	Bushels.	Value.	
			Bushels.
1909	353,208	$306,815	389,195,000
1910	218,984	235,847	349,032,000
1911	13,734,695	7,168,627	292,737,000
1912 (preliminary)	337,230	303,214	420,647,000
1913	.....	.....	331,525,000
MONTH, 1913.			
July	5,310	4,314	.....
August	10,411	7,768	.....
September	8,106	5,615	.....
October	472,052	202,355	.....
November	764,829	346,979	.....

WHEAT CROP OF THE "WORLD."

NOW EXCEEDS 4,000,000,000 BUSHELS.

A full statement of the estimated area and production of wheat for 1913 and also for the preceding two years, for all countries of the world for which information is obtainable, may be found in Table 19. Estimates of this sort have been made by the Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts) for many years. The numbers expressing total production for these years have been assembled in Table 10. It appears that the world's production of wheat, as far as ascertainable, was 2,432,000,000 bushels in 1891; that the number reached 3,000,000,000 in 1902, when the total was 3,090,000,000 bushels; and that 4,000,000,000 was reached in 1913, when the total was 4,126,000,000 bushels.

TABLE 10.—*Total production of wheat in countries named in Table 19.*

Year.	Production.	Year.	Production.
	Bushels.		*Bushels.*
1891	2,432,322,000	1903	3,189,813,000
1892	2,481,895,000	1904	3,163,542,600
1893	2,559,174,000	1905	3,327,084,000
1894	2,660,557,000	1906	3,434,354,000
1895	2,593,312,000	1907	3,133,965,000
1896	2,506,320,000	1908	3,182,105,000
1897	2,236,268,000	1909	3,581,519,000
1898	2 948,305,000	1910	3,575,055,000
1899	2,783,885,000	1911	3,538,794,000
1900	2,640,751,000	1912	3,877,087,000
1901	2,955,975,000	1913	4,125,658,000
1902	3,090,116,000		

CROP-VALUE COMPARISONS.

The estimated total value of corn, wheat, oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, flaxseed, rice, potatoes, sweet potatoes, hay, tobacco, and lint cotton are given in Table 11; values are farm values on December 1 as estimated by the Department of Agriculture, except for cotton. For cotton, values for 1909 and 1911 are those given by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, for lint from the crops ginned in 1909–10 and 1911–12, respectively; for 1912 and 1913 the December farm price for cotton was applied to the Department of Agriculture's preliminary estimate of the production of lint cotton in 1912–13 and 1913–14, respectively.

TABLE 11.—*Estimated value in 1913 of crops considered by the United States Department of Agriculture, with comparisons.*

State.	Value of crops enumerated (000 omitted).				Value of all crops, 1909 (census). (000 omitted.)	Value of enumerated crops, 1909, compared with value of all crops.	Rank of State.			Value.	Value.
							Enumerated crops.		All crops.		
	1913	1912	1911	1909 (census).			1913	1909	1909	1913 compared with 1912.	1913 compared with 1909.
						P. ct.				*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Texas	$400,231	$409,974	$287,287	$244,724	$298,133	82	1	3	3	− 2.4	+63.5
Iowa	327,996	284,589	279,238	287,065	314,666	91	2	2	2	+15.3	+14.3
Illinois	295,046	290,071	318,000	342,861	372,270	92	3	1	1	+ 1.7	−13.9
Georgia	217,753	164,573	199,669	176,959	226,595	78	4	8	5	+32.3	+23.1
Ohio	212,434	190,821	215,866	197,288	230,338	86	5	4	4	+11.3	+ 7.7
Minnesota	194,178	160,615	176,759	168,706	193,451	87	6	10	11	+20.9	+15.1
Indiana	185,917	153,750	179,556	181,234	204,210	89	7	7	9	+20.9	+ 2.6
Missouri	174,520	197,470	187,302	188,524	220,664	85	8	6	6	−11.6	− 7.4
Pennsylvania	168,998	176,365	164,083	130,010	166,740	78	9	13	13	− 4.2	+30.0
Nebraska	162,078	141,634	153,335	173,512	196,126	88	10	9	10	+14.4	− 6.6
Alabama	156,175	132,752	135,083	108,095	144,287	75	11	20	18	+17.6	+44.5
Wisconsin	155,465	139,032	161,419	121,048	148,359	82	12	14	16	+11.8	+28.4
North Carolina	150,203	132,580	122,613	102,783	142,890	72	13	22	19	+13.3	+46.1
New York	148,767	152,533	161,785	132,620	209,168	63	14	12	8	− 2.5	+12.2
South Carolina	139,076	116,020	121,244	109,699	141,983	77	15	18	26	+19.9	+26.8

TABLE 11.—*Estimated value in 1913 of crops considered by the United States Department of Agriculture, with comparisons*—Continued.

State.	Value of crops enumerated. (000 omitted.)				Value of all crops, 1909 (census). (000 omitted.)	Value of enumerated crops, 1909, compared with value of all crops.	Rank.			1913 compared with 1912.	1913 compared with 1909.
	1913	1912	1911	1909 (census).			Enumerated crops.		All crops.		
							1913	1909	1909		
						P. ct.				*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Mississippi	130,622	114,609	103,585	107,054	147,316	73	16	21	17	+14.0	+22.0
Kansas	124,136	182,873	156,713	189,091	214,860	88	17	5	7	−32.1	−34.4
Michigan	122,555	116,209	149,148	114,808	162,005	71	18	15	14	+ 5.5	+ 6.7
Tennessee	114,249	107,495	111,646	93,341	120,706	77	19	23	24	+ 6.3	+22.4
Oklahoma	111,532	126,733	88,674	112,344	133,454	84	20	17	22	−12.0	− .7
Kentucky	110,654	116,848	110,159	114,202	138,973	82	21	16	21	− 5.3	− 3.1
North Dakota	105,356	155,110	130,664	168,292	180,636	93	22	11	12	−32.1	−37.4
Arkansas	103,132	97,312	92,421	86,611	119,419	73	23	24	25	+ 6.0	+19.1
Virginia	100,807	81,476	75,613	71,153	100,531	71	24	26	26	+23.7	+ 41.7
South Dakota	94,397	99,660	60,659	109,353	125,507	87	25	19	23	− 5.3	− 13.7
California	88,897	101,609	105,304	71,994	153,111	47	26	25	15	−12.5	+ 23.5
Louisiana	73,335	64,658	58,091	47,577	77,336	62	27	28	28	+13.4	+ 54.1
Washington	73,246	68,279	75,458	64,340	78,927	82	28	27	27	+ 7.3	+ 13.8
Colorado	43,149	38,846	35,369	31,416	50,975	62	29	31	29	+11.1	+ 37.3
West Virginia	42,213	41,865	31,139	27,749	40,375	69	30	34	32	+ 0.8	+ 52.1
Montana	41,214	40,419	40,207	22,394	29,715	75	31	36	38	+ 2.0	+ 84.0
Oregon	40,069	41,377	40,691	33,140	49,041	68	32	29	30	− 3.2	+ 20.9
Maine	35,553	35,573	39,670	27,836	39,318	71	33	33	34	− 0.1	+ 27.7
Idaho	35,294	33,499	40,019	28,816	34,358	84	34	32	36	+ 5.4	+ 22.5
Maryland	35,089	35,837	34,569	31,454	43,920	72	35	30	31	− 2.1	+ 11.6
New Jersey	30,337	29,782	28,193	23,396	40,341	58	36	35	33	+ 1.9	+ 29.7
Vermont	24,332	26,707	24,158	18,577	27,447	68	37	37	39	− 8.9	+ 31.0
Florida	19,688	16,997	18,203	14,932	36,142	41	38	38	35	+15.8	+ 31.9
Connecticut	18,930	21,543	20,181	14,872	22,488	66	39	40	40	−12.1	+ 27.3
Massachusetts	18,432	19,555	17,771	14,916	31,948	47	40	39	37	− 5.7	+ 23.6
Utah	17,698	17,446	15,969	13,682	18,485	74	41	41	41	+ 1.4	+ 29.4
Wyoming	12,851	13,732	14,669	7,508	10,023	75	42	43	43	− 6.4	+ 71.2
New Hampshire	11,201	11,938	11,977	9,233	15,976	58	43	42	42	− 6.2	+ 21.3
Nevada	9,980	9,009	9,257	4,082	5,924	69	44	46	46	+10.8	+144.5
New Mexico	9,017	7,840	11,138	5,591	8,922	63	45	45	45	+15.0	+ 61.3
Arizona	8,818	7,511	7,448	3,993	5,497	73	46	47	47	+17.4	+120.8
Delaware	7,810	7,971	8,357	6,543	9,122	72	47	44	44	− 2.0	+ 19.4
Rhode Island	2,451	2,327	2,461	2,030	3,937	52	48	48	48	+ 5.3	+ 29.7
United States	4,905,881	4,735,425	[1] 4,632,740	[2] 4,357,595	5,486,615	79.4	.....	.....	.....	+ 3.6	+ 12.6

[1] Includes $800,000 for cotton in Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico, not distributed by States.
[2] Includes $150,000 for cottoa in Arizona, California, Kansas, Kentucky, and New Mexico, not distributed by States.

G. K. HOLMES,
Bureau of Statistics (Agricultural Forecasts).

TABLE 12.—*Cattle other than milch cows: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 [2]
	Per cent.[1]	Total.								
Maine	101	100	99	100	$23.40	$21.20	$16.90	$2,340	$2,099	$1,690
New Hampshire	99	65	66	67	26.80	24.60	20.30	1,742	1,584	1,360
Vermont	98	165	168	165	21.10	18.30	14.40	3,482	3,074	2,376
Massachusetts	101	82	81	80	23.10	19.90	16.70	1,894	1,612	1,336
Rhode Island	100	11	11	11	28.10	20.60	17.50	309	227	192
Connecticut	101	72	71	72	27.90	22.50	19.10	2,009	1,598	1,375
New York	100	876	876	913	27.20	22.00	18.20	23,827	19,272	16,617
New Jersey	103	68	66	69	30.50	25.10	21.40	2,074	1,657	1,477
Pennsylvania	103	632	614	653	28.30	23.60	19.20	17,886	14,490	12,538
Delaware	101	19	19	19	29.20	23.80	21.00	555	452	399
Maryland	99	119	120	121	29.40	24.60	21.10	3,499	2,952	2,553
Virginia	98	450	459	503	27.60	23.20	19.40	12,420	10,649	9,758
West Virginia	100	331	331	380	35.90	29.00	22.50	11,883	9,599	8,550
North Carolina	98	365	372	392	17.30	14.90	12.50	6,314	5,543	4,900
South Carolina	98	211	215	209	14.90	14.20	12.00	3,144	3,053	2,508
Georgia	99	660	667	674	12.70	11.00	10.30	8,382	7,337	6,942
Florida	96	735	766	729	13.70	12.20	10.30	10,070	9,345	7,509
Ohio	103	838	814	933	35.40	29.80	24.10	29,665	24,257	22,485
Indiana	103	707	686	729	33.90	30.10	24.50	23,967	20,649	17,860
Illinois	99	1,216	1,228	1,391	35.90	31.50	26.40	43,654	38,682	36,722
Michigan	101	680	673	731	28.10	22.10	18.50	19,108	14,873	13,524
Wisconsin	102	1,158	1,135	1,207	27.10	21.70	16.40	31,382	24,630	19,795
Minnesota	103	1,173	1,139	1,262	24.30	20.00	14.30	28,504	22,780	18,047
Iowa	98	2,555	2,607	3,041	39.20	33.00	22.20	100,156	86,031	67,510
Missouri	96	1,386	1,444	1,705	36.10	31.10	22.60	50,035	44,908	38,533
North Dakota	107	468	437	485	34.60	27.20	20.50	16,193	11,886	9,942
South Dakota	102	912	894	1,165	39.50	32.30	21.50	36,024	28,876	25,048
Nebraska	99	1,883	1,902	2,318	38.10	32.40	21.90	71,742	61,625	50,764
Kansas	88	1,565	1,778	2,343	36.90	33.40	23.70	57,748	59,385	55,529
Kentucky	95	527	555	591	28.80	25.90	19.90	15,178	14,374	11,761
Tennessee	94	498	530	600	21.40	16.90	13.80	10,657	8,957	8,280
Alabama	96	514	535	540	12.00	10.10	9.00	6,168	5,404	4,860
Mississippi	94	490	521	583	13.50	10.40	8.40	6,615	5,418	4,897
Louisiana	101	448	444	526	15.30	12.00	10.30	6,854	5,328	5,418
Texas	103	5,173	5,022	5,921	26.50	22.60	15.30	137,084	113,497	90,591
Oklahoma	95	1,097	1,155	1,423	33.40	27.60	19.20	36,640	31,878	27,322
Arkansas	95	475	500	602	15.80	12.20	9.00	7,505	6,100	5,418
Montana	105	753	717	866	46.40	38.40	27.40	34,939	27,533	23,728
Wyoming	108	546	506	734	49.40	38.80	26.40	26,972	19,633	19,378
Colorado	103	949	921	983	40.00	34.10	23.00	37,960	31,406	22,609
New Mexico	103	918	891	1,031	32.70	29.00	17.40	30,019	25,839	17,939
Arizona	95	739	778	796	32.50	29.20	19.30	24,018	22,718	15,363
Utah	101	356	352	336	35.50	28.50	18.30	12,638	10,032	6,149
Nevada	101	437	433	433	38.90	33.30	20.70	16,999	14,419	8,963
Idaho	104	354	340	368	41.20	33.50	21.40	14,585	11,390	7,875
Washington	107	199	186	216	35.70	30.50	19.90	7,104	5,673	4,298
Oregon	104	470	452	552	38.00	32.00	18.50	17,860	14,464	10,212
California	97	1,410	1,454	1,610	33.00	29.20	20.10	46,530	42,457	32,361
United States	99.5	35,855	36,030	41,178	31.13	26.36	19.07	1,116,333	949,645	785,261

[1] Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.

[2] Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 13.—*Milch cows: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 [1]
	Per cent.[1]	Total.								
Maine	101	159	157	157	$47.50	$46.00	$33.00	$7,552	$7,222	$5,181
New Hampshire	100	96	96	101	53.50	48.00	36.20	5,136	4,608	3,656
Vermont	100	265	265	265	47.50	44.50	34.20	12,588	11,792	9,063
Massachusetts	98	162	165	172	59.00	51.00	42.00	9,558	8,415	7,224
Rhode Island	99	23	23	23	70.00	52.50	43.80	1,610	1,208	1,007
Connecticut	102	120	118	123	58.00	51.70	41.00	6,960	6,101	5,043
New York	100	1,465	1,465	1,510	57.00	50.00	39.50	83,505	73,250	59,645
New Jersey	100	146	146	154	67.00	55.20	47.50	9,782	8,059	7,315
Pennsylvania	100	943	943	934	58.40	46.60	39.00	55,071	43,944	36,426
Delaware	103	39	38	36	52.00	42.20	38.00	2,028	1,604	1,368
Maryland	101	170	168	167	53.80	42.60	37.30	9,146	7,157	6,229
Virginia	99	342	345	356	42.00	34.00	29.70	14,364	11,730	10,573
West Virginia	101	232	230	240	50.00	42.00	35.00	11,600	9,660	8,400
North Carolina	99	309	312	309	35.10	30.10	25.50	10,846	9,391	7,880
South Carolina	100	185	185	181	34.20	32.50	28.90	6,327	6,012	5,231
Georgia	100	402	402	406	31.30	28.50	25.00	12,583	11,457	10,150
Florida	104	128	123	116	38.00	36.00	32.50	4,864	4,428	3,770
Ohio	102	886	869	905	60.00	50.00	42.80	53,160	43,450	38,734
Indiana	101	640	634	634	53.90	45.70	41.00	34,496	28,974	25,994
Illinois	101	1,017	1,007	1,050	58.20	51.00	42.80	59,189	51,357	44,940
Michigan	100	798	798	767	50.70	45.00	39.50	47,641	35,910	30,296
Wisconsin	103	1,549	1,504	1,473	59.90	47.70	36.60	92,785	71,741	53,912
Minnesota	103	1,163	1,129	1,085	55.00	45.00	33.00	63,965	50,805	35,805
Iowa	101	1,350	1,337	1,407	60.50	50.30	36.00	81,675	67,251	50,652
Missouri	100	789	789	856	54.00	45.30	34.80	42,606	35,742	29,789
North Dakota	110	305	277	259	59.00	47.60	33.90	17,995	13,019	8,780
South Dakota	109	419	384	370	61.00	48.00	33.00	25,559	18,432	12,210
Nebraska	101	613	607	614	60.70	49.60	35.00	37,209	30,107	21,490
Kansas	100	698	698	736	57.50	49.20	36.90	40,135	34,342	27,158
Kentucky	98	382	390	410	44.50	38.80	32.70	16,999	15,132	13,407
Tennessee	95	348	366	397	41.40	33.10	27.50	14,407	12,115	10,918
Alabama	98	388	396	392	32.40	27.00	23.00	12,571	10,692	9,016
Mississippi	97	421	434	430	34.00	27.70	23.50	14,314	12,022	10,105
Louisiana	97	263	271	279	34.00	29.00	24.30	8,942	7,859	6,780
Texas	103	1,065	1,034	1,014	45.60	39.90	29.50	48,564	41,257	29,913
Oklahoma	100	484	484	531	50.30	43.00	31.50	24,345	20,812	16,726
Arkansas	96	376	392	426	37.50	28.60	22.00	14,100	11,211	9,372
Montana	110	104	95	77	70.50	61.00	46.50	7,332	5,795	3,580
Wyoming	114	41	36	33	74.50	58.00	43.70	3,054	2,088	1,442
Colorado	108	186	172	145	63.00	53.80	41.00	11,718	9,254	5,945
New Mexico	110	62	56	51	55.00	47.80	38.80	3,410	2,677	1,979
Arizona	108	37	34	29	64.00	58.00	43.00	2,368	1,972	1,247
Utah	103	88	85	76	59.00	49.00	34.00	5,192	4,165	2,584
Nevada	108	22	20	17	65.10	52.00	44.09	1,432	1,040	748
Idaho	110	112	102	86	69.80	59.60	41.40	7,818	6,079	3,560
Washington	107	234	219	186	74.00	62.50	41.80	17,316	13,688	7,775
Oregon	105	196	187	173	65.00	56.00	39.60	12,740	10,472	6,851
California	101	515	510	467	62.00	53.50	38.40	31,930	27,285	17,933
United States	101.2	20,737	20,497	20,625	53.94	45.02	35.29	1,118,487	922,783	727,802

[1] Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.

[2] Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 14.—*Sheep: Estimated number of farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1—			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.)		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910
	Per ct.[1]	Total.								
Maine	95	177	186	206	$4.30	$4.20	$3.70	$761	$781	$762
New Hampshire	92	39	42	44	4.40	4.90	3.70	172	206	163
Vermont	95	111	117	119	4.80	4.60	4.00	533	538	476
Massachusetts	90	31	34	33	5.30	4.80	4.20	164	163	139
Rhode Island	100	7	7	7	5.40	5.10	4.20	38	36	29
Connecticut	97	20	21	22	5.40	5.20	4.70	108	109	103
New York	100	875	875	930	5.40	5.00	5.00	4,725	4,375	4,650
New Jersey	99	31	31	31	5.60	5.30	5.20	174	164	161
Pennsylvania	97	839	865	883	4.90	5.00	4.80	4,111	4,325	4,238
Delaware	100	8	8	8	5.10	4.70	4.60	41	38	37
Maryland	99	223	225	237	5.00	4.60	4.70	1,115	1,035	1,114
Virginia	98	735	750	805	4.50	4.00	3.90	3,308	3,000	3,140
West Virginia	96	788	821	910	4.30	4.30	4.30	3,388	3,530	3,913
North Carolina	98	177	181	214	3.20	3.10	2.60	566	561	556
South Carolina	98	33	34	38	2.60	2.80	2.40	86	95	91
Georgia	98	166	169	188	2.10	1.90	2.20	349	321	414
Florida	99	118	119	114	1.90	2.10	2.00	224	250	228
Ohio	95	3,263	3,435	3,909	4.30	4.10	4.80	14,031	14,084	18,763
Indiana	94	1,238	1,317	1,337	4.90	4.60	5.20	6,066	6,058	6,952
Illinois	95	984	1,036	1,060	5.00	5.10	5.30	4,920	5,284	5,618
Michigan	99	2,118	2,139	2,306	4.60	4.30	4.70	9,743	9,198	10,838
Wisconsin	96	789	822	930	4.70	4.50	4.50	3,708	3,699	4,185
Minnesota	100	570	570	638	4.40	4.40	4.00	2,508	2,508	2,552
Iowa	100	1,249	1,249	1,146	5.30	5.10	5.30	6,620	6,370	6,074
Missouri	95	1,568	1,650	1,811	4.20	4.20	4.40	6,586	6,930	7,968
North Dakota	95	278	293	293	4.20	3.90	4.00	1,168	1,143	1,172
South Dakota	104	617	593	611	4.00	4.10	4.00	2,468	2,431	2,444
Nebraska	98	374	382	294	4.50	4.40	4.40	1,683	1,681	1,294
Kansas	100	316	316	272	4.50	4.60	4.70	1,422	1,454	1,278
Kentucky	96	1,267	1,320	1,363	4.20	4.00	4.00	5,321	5,280	5,452
Tennessee	95	688	724	795	3.40	3.10	3.40	2,339	2,244	2,703
Alabama	94	124	132	143	2.40	2.10	2.00	298	277	286
Mississippi	97	202	208	195	2.30	2.20	1.90	465	458	370
Louisiana	105	180	171	178	2.20	2.00	1.90	396	342	338
Texas	96	2,052	2,073	1,809	2.90	2.90	2.90	5,951	6,012	5,246
Oklahoma	105	75	71	62	4.00	3.60	3.30	300	256	205
Arkansas	95	124	130	144	2.60	2.40	2.30	322	312	331
Montana	84	4,293	5,111	5,381	3.70	3.70	4.20	15,884	18,911	22,600
Wyoming	100	4,472	4,472	5,397	4.10	4.10	4.40	18,335	18,335	23,747
Colorado	96	1,668	1,737	1,426	3.70	3.60	3.80	6,172	6,253	5,419
New Mexico	92	3,036	3,300	3,347	3.00	3.10	2.90	9,108	10,230	9,706
Arizona	102	1,601	1,570	1,227	3.60	3.70	3.70	5,764	5,809	4,540
Utah	99	1,970	1,990	1,827	3.90	4.10	4.10	7,683	8,159	7,491
Nevada	102	1,517	1,487	1,155	4.50	4.00	3.70	6,826	5,948	4,274
Idaho	101	2,981	2,951	3,011	4.20	4.00	4.70	12,520	11,804	14,152
Washington	101	506	501	476	4.40	4.20	3.90	2,226	2,104	1,856
Oregon	101	2,670	2,644	2,699	3.90	3.80	3.70	10,413	10,047	9,986
California	98	2,551	2,603	2,417	3.80	3.70	3.30	9,694	9,631	7,976
United States	96.6	49,719	51,482	52,448	4.04	3.94	4.12	200,803	202,779	216,030

[1] Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.

[2] Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 15.—*Swine: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1—			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr 15, 1910 (census)	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910[2]
	Per ct.[1]	Total.								
Maine	96	97	101	87	$15.80	$12.90	$11.50	$1,533	$1,303	$1,000
New Hampshire	98	51	52	45	14.80	12.70	11.50	755	660	518
Vermont	99	106	107	95	14.10	12.20	10.00	1,495	1,305	950
Massachusetts	92	106	115	103	14.50	13.00	11.50	1,537	1,495	1,184
Rhode Island	100	14	14	14	15.20	14.50	12.50	213	203	175
Connecticut	99	57	58	52	16.30	14.00	12.50	929	812	650
New York	99	753	761	666	14.50	12.60	11.50	10,918	9,589	7,659
New Jersey	99	158	160	147	13.60	13.00	12.00	2,149	2,080	1,764
Pennsylvania	100	1,130	1,130	978	13.80	12.50	9.50	15,594	14,125	9,291
Delaware	100	58	58	49	10.30	11.20	8.70	597	650	426
Maryland	99	332	335	302	10.50	9.80	8.90	3,486	3,283	2,688
Virginia	104	869	836	798	8.30	7.00	6.50	7,213	5,852	5,187
West Virginia	103	367	356	328	10.10	9.00	7.70	3,707	3,204	2,526
North Carolina	102	1,362	1,335	1,228	9.00	7.70	7.20	12,258	10,280	8,842
South Carolina	102	780	765	665	9.10	8.50	7.20	7,098	6,502	4,788
Georgia	103	1,945	1,888	1,784	8.20	7.10	7.00	15,949	13,405	12,488
Florida	103	904	878	810	6.00	5.90	4.80	5,424	5,180	3,888
Ohio	102	3,467	3,399	3,106	11.30	10.80	10.70	39,177	36,709	33,234
Indiana	107	3,969	3,709	3,614	10.30	9.80	10.00	40,881	36,348	36,140
Illinois	101	4,358	4,315	4,686	10.80	10.50	10.90	47,066	45,308	51,077
Michigan	100	1,313	1,313	1,246	12.30	10.80	10.50	16,150	14,180	13,083
Wisconsin	101	2,050	2,030	1,809	13.00	11.60	11.80	26,650	23,548	21,346
Minnesota	84	1,430	1,702	1,520	14.00	12.70	11.50	20,020	21,615	17,480
Iowa	80	6,976	8,720	7,546	12.60	12.00	11.30	87,898	104,640	85,270
Missouri	104	4,250	4,087	4,438	8.50	8.50	7.90	36,125	34,740	35,060
North Dakota	117	428	366	332	13.20	13.70	11.60	5,650	5,014	3,652
South Dakota	88	1,039	1,181	1,010	11.30	11.00	11.10	11,741	12,991	11,211
Nebraska	85	3,228	3,798	3,436	11.80	11.40	11.60	38,090	43,297	37,796
Kansas	90	2,350	2,611	3,000	10.00	10.40	10.00	23,500	27,154	30,000
Kentucky	92	1,507	1,638	1,492	7.70	7.10	6.80	11,604	11,630	10,146
Tennessee	93	1,390	1,495	1,388	8.50	7.40	6.50	11,815	11,063	9,022
Alabama	102	1,485	1,456	1,267	8.50	6.80	6.00	12,622	9,901	7,602
Mississippi	99	1,467	1,482	1,292	8.10	6.90	5.50	11,883	10,226	7,106
Louisiana	99	1,398	1,412	1,328	8.00	7.00	5.50	11,184	9,884	7,304
Texas	105	2,618	2,493	2,336	8.60	8.40	6.60	22,515	20,941	15,418
Oklahoma	102	1,352	1,325	1,839	8.40	8.90	7.70	11,357	11,792	14,160
Arkansas	98	1,498	1,529	1,519	7.40	6.70	4.80	11,085	10,244	7,291
Montana	120	184	153	99	11.90	11.90	10110	2,190	1,821	1,000
Wyoming	125	51	41	34	12.40	11.00	8.50	632	451	289
Colorado	100	205	205	179	10.50	11.00	9.50	2,152	2,255	1,700
New Mexico	108	56	52	46	10.10	9.60	8.50	566	499	391
Arizona	105	24	23	17	9.60	11.50	9.50	230	264	162
Utah	105	85	81	64	10.90	11.00	9.00	926	891	576
Nevada	104	33	32	23	12.60	11.00	9.00	416	352	207
Idaho	108	252	233	178	10.70	10.30	8.70	2,696	2,400	1,549
Washington	110	284	258	206	12.70	11.30	9.40	3,607	2,915	1,936
Oregon	112	300	268	218	11.00	9.50	8.20	3,300	2,546	1,788
California	97	797	822	767	10.50	9.20	8.20	8,368	7,562	6,289
United States.	96.3	58,933	61,178	58,186	10.40	9.86	9.17	612,951	603,109	533,309

[1] Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.
[2] Based on census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 16.—*Horses: Estimated number on farms, and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

State.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head, Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 [2]
	Per ct.[1]	Total.								
Maine	111	111	110	108	$150.00	$139.00	$125.00	$16,650	$15,290	$13,500
New Hampshire	102	47	46	46	137.00	123.00	106.00	6,439	5,658	4,876
Vermont	105	88	84	81	129.00	127.00	106.00	11,352	10,668	8,586
Massachusetts	101	65	64	64	161.00	143.00	128.00	10,465	9,344	8,192
Rhode Island	103	10	10	9	156.00	144.00	129.00	1,560	1,440	1,161
Connecticut	100	47	47	46	153.00	141.00	126.00	7,191	6,627	5,796
New York	101	615	609	591	145.00	137.00	125.00	89,175	83,433	73,875
New Jersey	101	91	90	89	157.00	147.00	134.00	14,287	13,230	11,926
Pennsylvania	101	584	578	550	139.00	133.00	132.00	81,176	76,874	72,600
Delaware	102	35	34	33	106.00	102.00	106.00	3,710	3,468	3,498
Maryland	101	165	163	156	119.00	116.00	108.00	19,635	18,908	16,848
Virginia	103	350	340	330	114.00	106.00	107.00	39,900	36,040	35,310
West Virginia	103	190	184	180	122.00	116.00	112.00	23,180	21,344	20,160
North Carolina	102	180	176	166	139.00	128.00	121.00	25,020	22,528	20,086
South Carolina	102	85	83	80	144.00	140.00	127.00	12,240	11,620	10,160
Georgia	102	128	125	120	131.00	123.00	125.00	16,768	15,375	15,000
Florida	104	55	53	46	122.00	118.00	109.00	6,710	6,254	5,014
Ohio	101	901	892	910	132.00	130.00	129.00	118,932	115,960	117,390
Indiana	101	854	846	814	116.00	117.00	122.00	99,064	98,982	99,308
Illinois	101	1,497	1,482	1,453	113.00	120.00	124.00	169,161	177,840	180,172
Michigan	102	653	640	610	139.00	137.00	126.00	90,767	87,680	76,860
Wisconsin	102	678	665	615	136.00	131.00	121.00	92,208	87,115	74,415
Minnesota	103	847	822	753	125.00	123.00	111.00	105,875	101,106	83,583
Iowa	101	1,584	1,568	1,492	118.00	120.00	120.00	186,912	188,160	179,040
Missouri	101	1,095	1,084	1,073	98.00	101.00	103.00	107,310	109,484	110,519
North Dakota	105	748	712	651	112.00	124.00	114.00	83,776	88,288	74,214
South Dakota	104	730	702	669	96.00	105.00	105.00	70,080	73,710	70,245
Nebraska	102	1,048	1,027	1,008	94.00	101.00	108.00	98,512	103,727	108,864
Kansas	101	1,110	1,099	1,147	93.00	103.00	107.00	103,230	113,197	122,729
Kentucky	100	443	443	443	103.00	104.00	105.00	45,629	46,072	46,515
Tennessee	99	346	350	350	116.00	115.00	112.00	40,136	40,250	39,200
Alabama	102	149	146	136	113.00	106.00	95.00	16,837	15,476	12,920
Mississippi	102	241	236	216	95.00	92.00	85.00	22,895	21,712	18,360
Louisiana	102	191	187	181	85.00	87.00	79.00	16,235	16,269	14,299
Texas	103	1,216	1,181	1,170	80.00	82.00	73.00	97,280	96,842	85,410
Oklahoma	101	766	758	743	85.00	84.00	81.00	65,110	63,672	60,183
Arkansas	101	273	270	255	93.00	89.00	82.00	25,389	24,030	20,910
Montana	105	372	354	316	102.00	93.00	80.00	37,944	32,922	25,280
Wyoming	109	171	157	156	79.00	76.00	83.00	13,509	11,932	12,948
Colorado	105	340	324	294	83.00	87.00	85.00	28,220	28,188	24,990
New Mexico	103	197	191	179	55.00	58.00	47.00	10,835	11,078	8,413
Arizona	104	112	108	100	73.00	78.00	62.00	8,176	8,424	6,200
Utah	104	140	135	116	91.00	93.00	85.00	12,740	12,555	9,860
Nevada	102	76	75	68	78.00	87.00	78.00	5,928	6,525	5,304
Idaho	105	234	223	198	96.00	100.00	102.00	22,464	22,300	20,196
Washington	102	305	299	281	106.00	110.00	108.00	32,330	32,890	30,348
Oregon	103	301	292	272	96.00	99.00	103.00	28,896	28,908	28,016
California	99	498	503	469	100.00	109.00	105.00	49,800	54,827	49,245
United States.	101.9	20,962	20,567	19,833	109.32	110.77	108.03	2,291,638	2,278,222	2,142,524

[1] Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.

[2] Based on Census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan 1, 1910.

TABLE 17.—*Mules: Estimated number on farms and value, Jan. 1, 1914, with comparisons, by States.*

States.	Number (000 omitted).				Value per head Jan. 1.			Total value, Jan. 1 (000 omitted).		
	Jan. 1, 1914 (est.).		Jan. 1, 1913 (est.).	Apr. 15, 1910 (census).	1914	1913	1910	1914	1913	1910 [2]
	Per ct.[1]	Total.								
Maine										
New Hampshire										
Vermont										
Massachusetts										
Rhode Island										
Connecticut										
New York	102	4	4	4	$154.00	$157.00	$132.00	$616	$628	$528
New Jersey	102	4	4	4	177.00	169.00	155.00	708	676	620
Pennsylvania	102	45	44	44	148.00	149.00	145.00	6,660	6,556	6,380
Delaware	103	6	6	6	126.00	125.00	125.00	756	750	750
Maryland	103	24	23	23	143.00	142.00	130.00	3,432	3,266	2,990
Virginia	102	61	60	60	136.00	128.00	130.00	8,296	7,680	7,800
West Virginia	100	12	12	12	131.00	126.00	120.00	1,572	1,512	1,440
North Carolina	103	192	186	175	160.00	148.00	137.00	30,720	27,528	23,975
South Carolina	102	171	168	156	167.00	171.00	158.00	28,557	28,728	24,648
Georgia	103	319	310	295	161.00	151.00	157.00	51,359	46,810	46,315
Florida	104	27	26	23	168.00	152.00	155.00	4,536	3,952	3,565
Ohio	100	24	24	23	132.00	131.00	125.00	3,168	3,144	2,875
Indiana	102	86	84	82	121.00	122.00	126.00	10,406	10,248	10,332
Illinois	99	148	149	148	121.00	131.00	131.00	17,908	19,519	19,388
Michigan	102	4	4	4	133.00	139.00	122.00	532	556	488
Wisconsin	100	3	3	3	135.00	131.00	115.00	405	393	345
Minnesota	102	6	6	6	134.00	128.00	114.00	804	768	684
Iowa	102	57	56	56	123.00	124.00	123.00	7,011	6,944	6,888
Missouri	100	326	326	343	112.00	117.00	119.00	36,512	38,142	40,817
North Dakota	103	8	8	8	130.00	141.00	130.00	1,040	1,128	1,040
South Dakota	102	14	14	12	110.00	118.00	121.00	1,540	1,652	1,452
Nebraska	100	84	84	83	105.00	112.00	119.00	8,820	9,408	9,877
Kansas	100	222	222	208	105.00	114.00	116.00	23,310	25,308	24,128
Kentucky	100	229	229	225	118.00	120.00	118.00	27,022	27,480	26,550
Tennessee	98	270	276	276	127.00	129.00	123.00	34,290	35,604	33,948
Alabama	103	278	270	247	135.00	131.00	122.00	37,530	35,370	30,134
Mississippi	102	286	280	256	115.00	114.00	113.00	32,890	31,920	28,928
Louisiana	99	132	133	132	128.00	127.00	116.00	16,896	16,891	15,312
Texas	104	753	724	676	109.00	110.00	99.00	82,077	79,640	66,924
Oklahoma	100	269	269	257	104.00	107.00	105.00	27,976	28,783	26,985
Arkansas	101	235	233	222	114.00	115.00	109.00	26,790	26,795	24,198
Montana	101	4	4	4	106.00	109.00	102.00	424	436	408
Wyoming	105	2	2	2	113.00	109.00	106.00	226	218	212
Colorado	102	17	17	15	101.00	104.00	105.00	1,717	1,768	1,575
New Mexico	100	15	15	15	92.00	90.00	79.00	1,380	1,350	1,185
Arizona	111	6	5	4	144.00	119.00	108.00	864	595	432
Utah	100	2	2	2	82.00	92.00	80.00	164	184	160
Nevada	110	3	3	3	79.00	95.00	79.00	237	285	237
Idaho	104	4	4	4	103.00	108.00	116.00	412	432	464
Washington	103	14	14	12	116.00	117.00	121.00	1,624	1,638	1,452
Oregon	104	10	10	10	107.00	107.00	108.00	1,070	1,070	1,080
California	100	73	73	70	120.00	130.00	122.00	8,760	9,490	8,540
United States	101.4	4,449	4,386	4,210	123.85	124.31	120.20	551,017	545,245	506,049

[1] Compared with Jan. 1, 1913.
[2] Based on Census numbers on Apr. 15 and the Department of Agriculture's estimated farm value per head Jan. 1, 1910.

TABLE 18.—*Stocks of potatoes, Jan. 1, 1914.*

State and year.	Total production, bushels (000 omitted).	Stock in growers' hands, Jan. 1.		Stock in dealers' hands, Jan. 1.		Total stock, bushels (000 omitted).	Price per bushel—	
		Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).	Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).		Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
							Cents.	*Cents.*
New England:								
1913–14	39,102	46	17,874	11	4,388	22,262	61	.....
1912–13	35,592	48	17,084	7	2,491	19,575	59	54
1911–12	30,925	48	14,844	6	1,856	16,700	82	112
1910–11	41,870	52	21,772	12	5,024	26,796	47	43
1909–10	41,246	50	20,623	7	2,887	23,510	53	45
New York:								
1913–14	26,640	55	14,630	4	1,064	15,694	80	.....
1912–13	38,160	47	17,935	4	1,526	19,461	58	63
1911–12	27,759	35	9,712	5	1,388	11,109	90	109
1910–11	40,290	48	19,339	6	2,417	21,756	48	40
1909–10	48,598	43	20,897	7	3,402	24,299	50	50
Pennsylvania:								
1913–14	23,320	38	8,854	11	2,563	11,417	80	.....
1912–13	28,885	33	9,532	8	2,311	11,843	57	62
1911–12	15,120	23	3,478	5	756	4,234	93	115
1910–11	24,200	33	7,986	10	2,420	10,406	52	52
1909–10	21,741	30	6,522	8	1,739	8,261	65	60
New Jersey:								
1913–14	8,930	6	534	2	178	712	82	.....
1912–13	9,936	13	1,292	3	298	1,590	66	71
1911–12	6,132	6	368	4	245	613	105	114
1910–11	9,135	13	1,188	5	457	1,645	65	60
1909–10	8,057	20	1,611	6	483	2,094	82	78
Ohio:								
1913–14	10,240	26	2,652	10	1,020	3,672	85	.....
1912–13	20,832	31	6,459	12	2,500	8,959	53	58
1911–12	12,350	25	3,088	7	864	3,952	84	114
1910–11	17,220	36	6,199	14	2,411	8,610	51	49
1909–10	20,323	32	6,503	12	2,439	8,942	56	53
Indiana:								
1913–14	3,975	30	1,200	16	640	1,840	84	.....
1912–13	9,918	31	3,075	16	1,587	4,662	50	54
1911–12	5,162	22	1,136	10	516	1,652	87	116
1910–11	8,148	34	2,770	16	1,304	4,074	50	49
1909–10	8,906	35	3,117	16	1,425	4,542	52	53
Illinois:								
1913–14	5,750	21	1,218	5	290	1,508	89	.....
1912–13	13,837	17	2,352	11	1,522	3,874	60	62
1911–12	6,900	20	1,380	10	1,035	2,415	90	113
1910–11	10,950	28	3,066	12	1,533	4,599	59	62
1909–10	12,166	30	3,650	11	1,825	5,475	61	60
Michigan:								
1913–14	33,600	49	16,964	12	4,032	20,996	55	.....
1912–13	36,750	51	18,742	11	4,042	22,784	41	38
1911–12	31,020	41	12,718	10	3,102	15,820	71	89
1910–11	36,750	43	15,802	12	4,410	20,212	31	30
1909–10	38,244	51	19,604	11	4,207	23,811	35	29
Wisconsin:								
1913–14	32,155	53	17,066	10	3,220	20,286	54	.....
1912–13	34,920	51	14,809	11	3,841	18,650	34	32
1911–12	32,480	37	12,018	11	3,573	15,591	62	85
1910–11	26,600	48	12,768	11	2,926	15,694	38	35
1909–10	31,968	45	14,386	10	3,197	17,583	38	32
Minnesota:								
1913–14	30,250	37	11,174	13	3,926	15,100	52	.....
1912–13	33,075	41	13,561	15	5,161	18,722	28	28
1911–12	25,875	32	8,280	12	3,105	11,385	58	84
1910–11	3,420	34	4,563	15	2,013	6,576	64	59
1909–10	26,803	45	12,061	10	2,680	14,741	35	34
Iowa:								
1913–14	7,200	20	1,440	2	144	4,320	82	.....
1912–13	18,966	31	5,879	15	2,845	8,724	46	50
1911–12	12,876	15	1,931	10	1,288	3,219	73	110
1910–11	12,384	20	2,477	12	1,486	3,963	60	61
1909–10	14,710	31	4,560	15	2,206	6,766	55	56
Nebraska:								
1913–14	5,664	27	1,539	8	456	2,095	78	.....
1912–13	9,440	32	3,021	8	755	3,776	51	52
1911–12	6,032	25	1,508	10	603	2,111	92	124
1910–11	6,900	30	2,070	12	828	2,898	84	81
1909–10	8,118	33	2,679	15	1,218	3,897	60	65

TABLE 18.—*Stocks of potatoes, Jan. 1, 1914*—Continued.

State and year.	Total production, bushels (000 omitted).	Stock in growers' hands, Jan. 1.		Stock in dealers' hands, Jan. 1.		Total stock, bushels (000 omitted).	Price per bushel—	
		Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).	Per cent of crops.	Bushels (000 omitted).		Dec. 1.	Mar. 1.
Kansas:							*Cents.*	*Cents.*
1913-14	2,920	10	290	8	232	522	91	.....
1912-13	5,740	19	1,091	14	804	1,895	73	76
1911-12	1,760	11	194	7	123	317	106	132
1910-11	4,674	14	654	8	374	1,028	90	92
1909-10	5,647	20	1,129	13	734	1,863	79	85
Colorado:								
1913-14	9,200	55	5,060	7	644	5,704	65	.....
1912-13	8,075	60	4,845	6	484	5,329	41	43
1911-12	3,150	45	1,418	8	252	1,670	99	100
1910-11	8,600	50	4,300	10	860	5,160	55	61
1909-10	11,781	48	5,655	8	942	6,597	57	59
Total above:								
1913-14	238,946	42.1	100,495	9.5	22,797	123,292	66.2	.....
1912-13	304,126	39.8	119,678	9.8	167,149	149,845	48.6	47.7
1911-12	217,532	33.1	72,072	8.6	18,706	90,778	77.6	101.4
1910-11	261,141	40.2	104,954	10.9	28,457	133,411	49.5	46.9
1909-10	298,308	41.2	122,997	9.9	29,384	142,381	50.0	47.3

TABLE 19.—*Wheat crop of countries named, 1911–1913.*

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
NORTH AMERICA.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
United States	49,543,000	45,814,000	50,184,000	621,338,000	730,267,000	763,380,000
Canada:						
New Brunswick	13,000	.....	(1)	270,000	.....	(1)
Ontario	941,000	.....	(1)	19,252,000	.....	(1)
Manitoba	2,880,000	(1)	2,804,000	60,275,000	(1)	53,331,000
Saskatchewan	4,705,000	.....	5,720,000	97,665,000	.....	121,559,000
Alberta	1,617,000	.....	1,512,000	36,143,000	.....	34,372,000
Other	121,000	.....	979,000	2,313,000	.....	22,455,000
Total Canada	10,377,000	10,997,000	11,015,000	215,918,000	224,159,000	231,717,000
Mexico	(1)	(1)	(1)	12,000,000	12,000,000	10,000,000
Total	.....	.....	.....	849,256,000	966,426,000	1,005,097,000
SOUTH AMERICA.						
Argentina	15,452,000	17,042,000	17,096,000	145,981,000	166,190,000	198,414,000
Chile	968,000	1,093,000	(1)	18,184,000	22,468,000	21,000,000
Uruguay	637,000	799,000	(1)	6,009,000	8,757,000	9,000,000
Total	.....	.....	.....	170,174,000	197,415,000	228,414,000
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary:						
Austria	3,003,000	3,114,000	2,998,000	58,865,000	69,712,000	60,123,000
Hungary proper	8,354,000	8,748,000	7,813,000	174,889,000	173,328,000	149,774,000
Croatia-Slavonia	808,000	833,000	837,000	15,188,000	11,314,000	16,899,000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	218,000	247,000	(1)	2,941,000	2,993,000	2,572,000
Total Austria-Hungary	12,383,000	12,942,000	.....	251,883,000	257,347,000	229,368,000

[1] No data.

TABLE 19.—*Wheat crop of countries named, 1911–1913*—Continued.

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
EUROPE—continued.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Belgium	399,000	(1)	(1)	15,745,000	15,348,000	15,042,000
Bulgaria	2,764,000	(1)	(1)	48,295,000	45,000,000	45,000,000
Denmark	[2] 100,000	(1)	(1)	4,466,000	3,604,000	4,463,000
Finland	(1)	(1)	(1)	125,000	130,000	130,000
France	15,897,000	16,238,000	16,169,000	315,126,000	336,284,000	321,571,000
Germany	4,878,000	4,759,000	4,878,000	149,411,000	160,224,000	171,075,000
Greece	(1)	(1)	(1)	8,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Italy	11,741,000	11,751,000	11,842,000	192,395,000	165,720,000	214,405,000
Montenegro	(1)	(1)	(1)	200,000	200,000	200,000
Netherlands	142,000	143,000	140,000	5,511,000	5,604,000	4,773,000
Norway	[2] 12,000	(1)	(1)	271,000	332,000	300,000
Portugal	1,211,000	(1)	(1)	11,850,000	7,500,000	5,500,000
Roumania	4,769,000	5,114,000	4,011,000	93,724,000	88,924,000	83,236,000
Russia:						
Russia proper	52,557,000			346,372,000		
Poland	1,255,000			24,129,000		
Northern Caucasia	9,908,000			76,537,000		
Total Russia (European)	63,720,000	[3] 71,302,000	[3] 74,512,000	447,038,000	[3] 805,255,000	[3] 962,587,000
Servia	955,000	956,000	(1)	15,312,000	16,351,000	11,000,000
Spain	9,706,000	9,625,000	9,414,000	148,495,000	109,783,000	110,007,000
Sweden	251,000	(1)	(1)	7,945,000	7,832,000	7,800,000
Switzerland	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,524,000	3,178,000	3,500,000
Turkey (European)	(1)	(1)	(1)	20,000,000	18,000,000	18,000,000
United Kingdom:						
England	1,804,000	1,822,000	1,664,000	60,729,000	54,604,000	53,731,000
Wales	38,000	41,000	38,000	1,118,000	1,123,000	1,075,000
Scotland	64,000	62,000	60,000	2,786,000	2,471,000	2,335,000
Ireland	45,000	45,000	34,000	1,656,000	1,564,000	1,295,000
Total United Kingdom	1,951,000	1,970,000	1,796,000	66,289,000	59,162,000	58,436,000
Total				1,805,605,000	2,112,778,000	2,273,483,000
ASIA.						
British India, including such native states as report	30,565,000	31,141,000	29,569,000	375,629,000	370,515,000	358,388,000
Cyprus	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,394,000	2,071,000	2,100,000
Japanese Empire:						
Japan	1,223,000	1,216,000	1,226,000	25,645,000	26,514,000	27,000,000
Formosa	13,400	(1)	(1)	138,000	140,000	140,000
Total Japanese Empire				25,783,000	26,654,000	27,140,000
Persia	(1)	(1)	(1)	16,000,000	16,000,000	16,000,000
Russia:						
Central Asia (4 governments of)	3,616,000			52,557,000		
Siberia (4 governments of)	5,888,000			1,255,000		
Transcaucasia (1 government of)	11,000			9,908,000		
Total Russia (Asiatic)	9,515,000	[4]	[4]	63,720,000	[4]	[4]
Turkey (Asia Minor only)	(1)	(1)	(1)	35,000,000	35,000,000	35,000,000
Total				518,526,000	450,240,000	438,628,000

[1] No data.
[2] Census of 1907.
[3] Includes 10 governments of Asiatic Russia.
[4] Included under total Russia (European).

TABLE 19.—*Wheat crop of countries named, 1911–1913*—Continued.

Country.	Area.			Production.		
	1911	1912	1913	1911	1912	1913
AFRICA.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Algeria	3,554,000	3,614,000	3,448,000	35,874,000	27,172,000	36,848,000
Egypt	1,285,000	1,332,000	1,331,000	38,046,000	30,903,000	30,900,000
Tunis	1,401,000	1,263,000	1,235,000	8,635,000	4,225,000	5,590,000
Union of South Africa	[1]	[1]	[1]	6,034,000	[2] 6,034,000	[2] 6,034,000
Total				88,589,000	68,334,000	79,282,000
AUSTRALASIA.						
Australia:						
Queensland	107,000	43,000	125,000	1,055,000	294,000	2,638,000
New South Wales	2,129,000	2,381,000	2,231,000	28,793,000	25,879,000	33,499,000
Victoria	2,398,000	2,164,000	2,085,000	35,910,000	21,550,000	27,050,000
South Australia	2,105,000	2,191,000	2,080,000	25,112,000	20,994,000	22,174,000
Western Australia	582,000	612,000	793,000	6,083,000	4,496,000	9,457,000
Tasmania	52,000	37,000	25,000	1,156,000	681,000	650,000
Total Australia	7,373,000	7,428,000	7,339,000	98,109,000	73,894,000	94,868,000
New Zealand	322,000	215,000	190,000	8,535,000	8,000,000	5,886,000
Total Australasia	7,695,000	7,643,000	7,529,000	106,644,000	81,894,000	100,754,000
Grand total				3,538,794,000	3,877,087,000	4,125,658,000

[1] No date. [2] Census figures for the year 1911.

NOTE.—The above figures for European and Asiatic Russia include 72 governments only; the area and production in the whole Empire in 1911 were 80,086,000 acres and 563,485,000 bushels.

New wheat crop Southern Hemisphere.

A cablegram from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, received by the United States Department of Agriculture February 3, contains the following statement of estimated wheat production of the crop of 1913–1914, harvested principally in December and January, of the two principal producing countries of the Southern Hemisphere.

Preliminary estimate of production of all wheat in Australia, 113,344,000 bushels.

Preliminary estimate of total production of all wheat in Argentina and Australia, 244,533,000 bushels.

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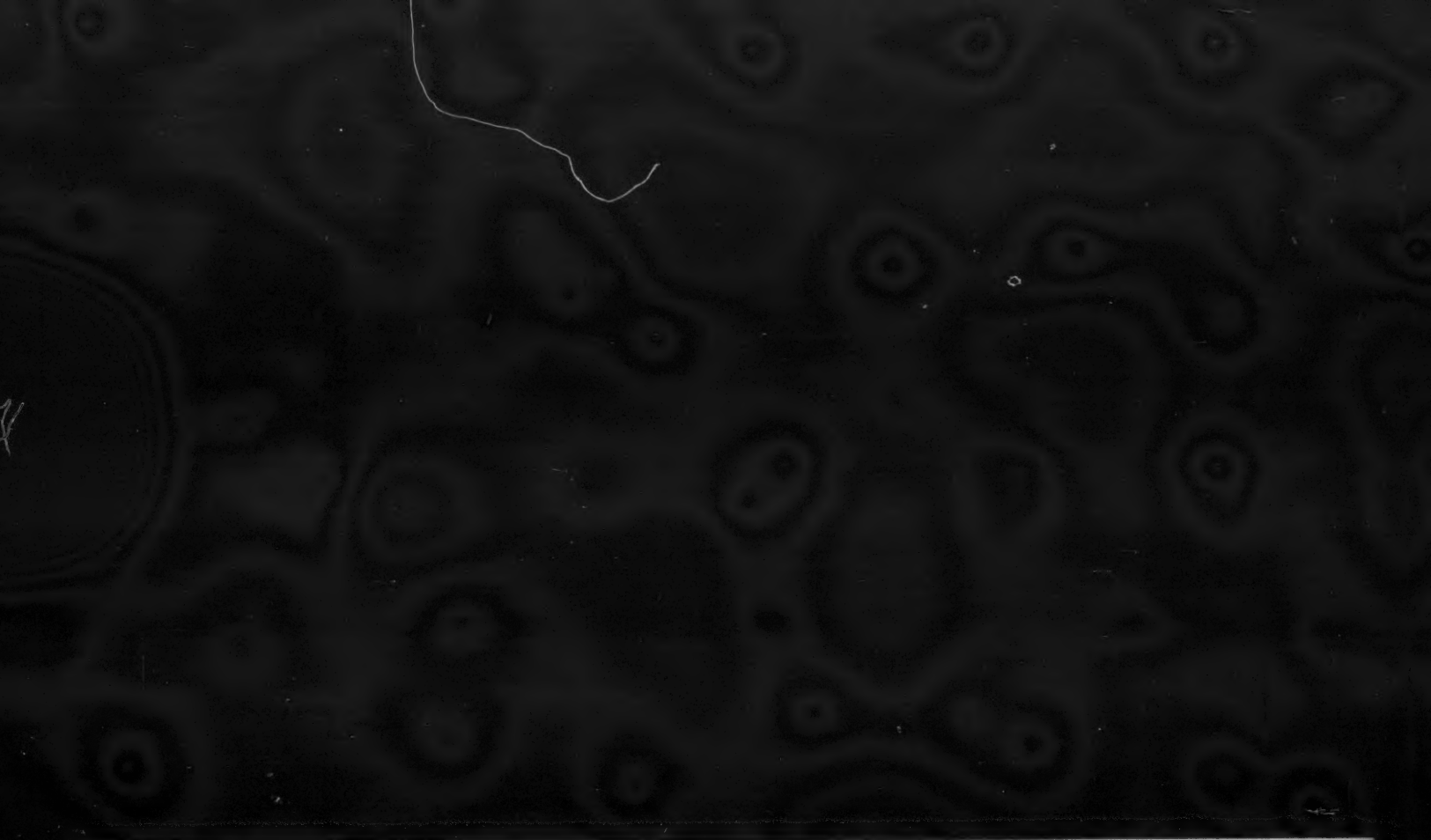
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